Annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind

For the Year 1931

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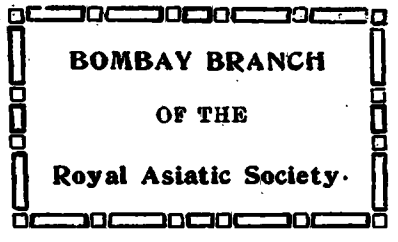

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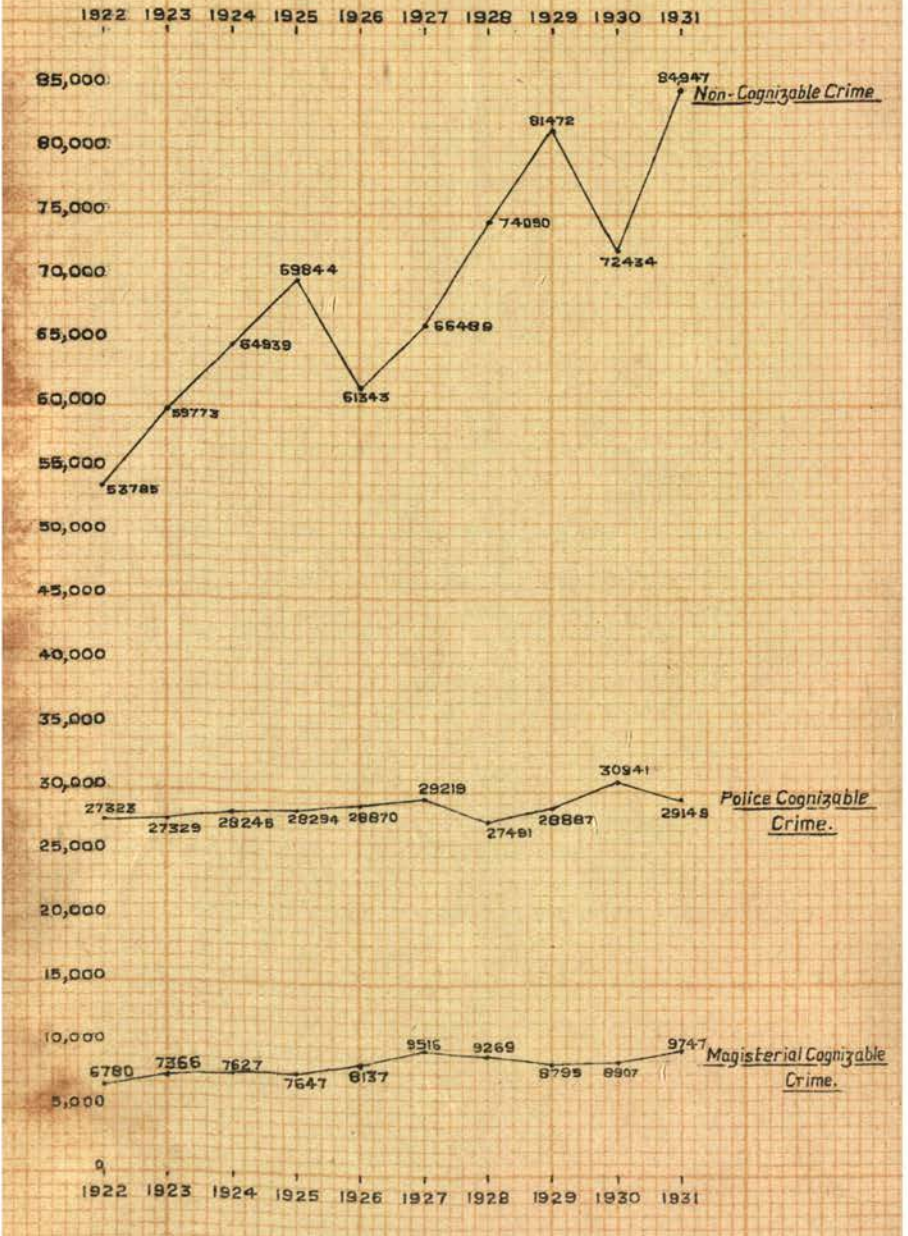
REPORTED CRIME.

1922 to 1931.



G.P.Z.O. Poona. 1932.

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER, FOR THE YEAR 1931.

Charge.

1. I held charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

In the Northern Range :

(1) Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police from 1st January 1931 to 14th November 1931.

(2) Mr. E. E. Turner, from 15th November 1931 to 31st December 1931.

In the Southern Range :

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police throughout the year.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch was Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, throughout the year.

Total reported crime—Cognizable and non-cognizable.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 123,843 as against 112,282 in 1930—a net increase of 11,561 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 29,149 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 9,747 giving a total of 38,896 as against a total of 39,848 in 1930—a decrease of 952 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 84,947 as against 72,434 in 1930—an increase of 12,513 cases.

The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has dropped from 30,941 in 1930 to 29,149 in the year under report—a decrease of 1,792 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have risen from 8,907 to 9,747—an increase of 840.

Non-cognizable complaints have risen from 72,434 in 1930 to 84,947 in the year under report. I discuss these variations below.

Statement A, Part I—Total cognizable cases reported to the Police.

3. Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding year was as under :—

	1930.	*1931.*
Northern Range	12,668	12,425
Southern Range	9,747	8,214
Total ..	22,415	20,639

The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Presidency proper including Railways (classes I to VI) during the year under review and for the preceding four years were :—

1927	29,219
1928	27,491
1929	28,887
1930	30,941
1931	29,149

These figures indicate an appreciable fall, viz. by 1,792 cases (under all classes), as compared with the figures for 1930. Analysing the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) showed a welcome fall of 1,776 and of 16 cases under class VI.

In the Southern Range it is gratifying to note that every district and railway contributed to the decrease. The districts wherein the decrease under the Indian Penal Code was most marked are Belgaum (415), Bombay Suburban District (337), Ahmednagar and G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways each (335) and Poona (315).

Belgaum, where the number of cases recorded in 1930, viz. 1,308, was the highest during the previous decennium, was fortunate in having this number reduced by one-third during the year. This has been reported to be due primarily to the special efforts made by the Police in rounding up gangs of dacoits and outlaws who had been operating in the district for years.

In the Bombay Suburban District, the total number of cognizable crimes during the year, viz. 789, was the lowest on record since 1926. This was mainly due to the following causes :—

(*a*) Improved system of night rounds in which all available armed men from the Headquarters were utilized on night round duty.

(*b*) Some increase in the strength of the Bandra Police Station and the formation of a " Flying Squad ".

(*c*) The working of the " modus operandi " system by the District Criminal Intelligence Branch.

This district has been for years a happy hunting ground for criminals of Bombay City with the result that crime has been rising steadily from year to year. It is, therefore, very satisfactory to note that the Police succeeded during the year in checking to a substantial extent the steadily increasing rise in crime.

In Ahmednagar District the fall in crime has been put down to the successful rounding up of three gangs of dacoits about the end of 1930 and the beginning of 1931.

On the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, the decrease was due to the activities of the Railway Police on night passenger trains and in station limits. Economic conditions and general slackness in Railway traffic, both in passenger and goods trains, also contributed to the decrease.

In Poona, the fall was mainly due to the running down of a number of gangs of criminals who had been a source of great trouble in previous years and to the action taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, against a gang of Katkaris.

In Gujerat, however, the situation was not so favourable. So far as offences under the main heads were concerned—items I to V, Indian Penal Code—there was an increase in all the districts. It was most marked in Ahmedabad. The reasons given to explain this increase are :—

(*a*) The spirit of lawlessness which had been fostered throughout the country by the advocates of truth and non-violence.

(*b*) Economic distress.

(*c*) The dissipation of the energies of the Police in check-mating the political agitation. This was taken due advantage of by criminals who found easy ingress in Ahmedabad City and Suburbs and carried on their operations with impunity.

(*d*) The inadequacy of the Force, especially in Ahmedabad City. This was fully reflected in the fact that more than half the crime reported during the year was committed in the City Sub-Division. The necessity of reorganizing the City Police Force has already been recognised and a scheme for strengthening the City Force has been prepared but, owing to the unfavourable financial situation prevailing for years, it has not been found possible to give effect to it.

As regards offences under class VI, there was in the whole Presidency a decrease of 16 cases. But taking districts individually, Sholapur was responsible for an increase of 514 cases and Kaira for a decrease of 408 cases as compared with the figures for the previous year. The increase in the Sholapur District was due to vigorous action taken under the Motor and the Public Conveyance Acts. In 1930 there was a heavy decrease in these cases because the Police were preoccupied with the cases arising out of the disturbances of May 1930 but, with the return to more normal conditions, they were able to renew their activities under Minor Acts.

The heavy fall in the Kaira District has not been fully explained in the report received from the Superintendent. Presumably it was due to a large extent to the decrease of the Civil Disobedience Movement during the year.

Reported serious crime.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1930 and in the year under report were :—

	1930.	*1931.*
Murders	353	403
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	155	151
Dacoities	279	284
Robberies	522	544
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc.	5,701	5,233
Thefts (including cattle thefts) ..	7,976	7,476
Receiving stolen property	284	388
	15,270	14,479

Last year the total number of reported serious crimes showed a drop of 134 cases as compared with the figures for 1929. This year there was a further fall of 791 cases. This decrease was to a large extent due to the heavy fall in the total reported crime. It was mainly contributed by the Southern Range (723), the share of the Northern Range being only 68 cases.

The decrease occurred both in the total and in the number of house-breakings and thefts (including cattle thefts). This decrease was so marked under the heads house-breakings and thefts that the total number (including cattle thefts) was the lowest during the quinquennium. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of murders, dacoities and robberies. As regards murders, it is not possible for the Police to exercise much effective control. Under dacoities, the rise was most marked in Ahmedabad, viz. by 29 cases, as compared with the figure of the previous year. In this district there was also a very heavy rise in murders. In connection with the general rise in crime, the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has remarked:—

"The sharp rise was in a large measure due to the spirit of lawlessness and defiance of authority that prevailed in the country as a direct result of the Civil Disobedience Movement and also due to economic distress."

The general remarks recorded by Superintendents of Police of other districts in this connection are:—

Belgaum.

"Belgaum is a district notorious for the blood-thirstiness of certain classes of its inhabitants—it is almost as though there were a strain of madness somewhere, murder being committed on the most trivial of pretexts or provocations, and Police action can have very little effect in the matter. But a small percentage of those convicted for these offences reach the gallows which seems to be one reason why murder is thought so little of in these parts."

Kaira.

"I must call attention to the steady increase in the last three years under the combined headings 'Grievous hurt' and 'Hurt with dangerous weapons'. The figures for 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 are 194, 189, 203 and 233. The return for the Presidency is about 1,500, which means that 13 per cent. to 16 per cent. comes from this district alone and it is therefore time that this form of offence should not be treated lightly. If crime statistics are examined it will be found that compromise has been freely allowed. It has been usual for the parties concerned to present applications for compromise, shedding crocodile tears of repentance and putting forward pleas more hopeful than genuine that compromise would be more beneficial to peace in the village concerned. Where offences have been non-compoundable ones, the applications have been for withdrawal, which, however, the District Magistrate has very rightly disallowed. It is a question for consideration, therefore, whether it would not be more advisable to allow compromise very sparingly and give deterrent sentences in cases where really dangerous weapons like the *dharia* have been used."

With these sentiments I am in cordial agreement.

Incidence of (a) cognizable, and (b) serious crime per thousand of population.

5. The latest figures from other Presidencies and Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1930. They are given below and compared with the figures of the Presidency proper.

(*a*) The incidence per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime reported in 1929 and 1930 under classes I to V :—

	1929.	*1930.*
(1) Burma	3·83	3·68
(2) North West Frontier Province ..	2·46	3·47
(3) Central Provinces	2·70	2·56
(4) Punjab	1·98	2·07
(5) United Provinces	1·80	1·53
(6) Assam	1·62	1·49
(7) Bengal	1·28	1·32
(8) Bombay Presidency proper ..	1·44	1·30
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1·07	1·09
(10) Madras	1·007	1·03

These figures indicate a general increase in 5 out of the 10 administrations during 1930. Burma continued to be the most, and Madras the least, criminal of the Provinces, while Bombay Presidency proper showed some improvement during 1930 with the result that it stood at No. 8 instead of at No. 7 during 1929.

(*b*) The incidence of total serious crime per 1,000 of population reported in 1929 and 1930 was :—

	1929.	*1930.*
(1) North West Frontier Province ..	1·56	2·35
(2) Burma	2·39	2·26
(3) Central Provinces	2·22	2·06
(4) Punjab	1·45	1·52
(5) United Provinces	1·52	1·25
(6) Assam	1·18	1·07
(7) Bengal	1·06	1·08
(8) Bombay Presidency proper ..	1·03	·88
(9) Bihar and Orissa	·87	·88
(10) Madras	·74	·73

In respect of serious crime also Bombay Presidency proper showed some improvement inasmuch as the percentage for 1930 was ·88 as against 1·03 in 1929, a reduction by ·15.

As regards the strength of the Force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province where the Force consists of Armed Police only) the numbers of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1930 per Policeman were :—

(1) Assam	3·55
(2) Burma	3·37
(3) Bengal	2·47
(4) United Provinces	2·44
(5) Central Provinces	2·17
(6) Bombay Presidency proper	1·92
(7) Madras	1·63
(8) Bihar and Orissa	1·47

A statement showing the incidence per 1,000 of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Presidency proper, district by district, during the year 1931 is attached to this report as Appendix A.

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper including Railways continued to decrease further during the year from 1·30 to 1·20 and that of serious crime from ·88 to ·84 in 1931.

In the Bombay Presidency proper, the Bombay Suburban District continued, despite the heavy fall in the reported crime, to be the most criminal (4·04) and Ratnagiri the least criminal district (·30).

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal during the year under report and for the preceding year numbered :—

	1930.	*1931.*
Indian Penal Code..	26,526	25,172
Class VI	9,375	9,376
	35,901	34,548

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 834 against 935 in 1930 leaving 33,714 cases for investigation against 34,966 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, dropped from 2·60 in 1930 to 2·41 in the year under review. The decrease was mainly contributed by the Southern Range.

Excluded cases.

7. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,767 as against 5,438 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 16·69 against 15·14 in 1930. There was some improvement in the Southern Range where the percentage decreased from 14·50 in 1930 to 13·96 in the year under report, while there was an increase in the number of excluded cases in the Northern Range the percentages being 15·62 in 1930 and 18·69 in 1931.

The fall in the percentage of excluded cases in the Southern Range was largely contributed by Ratnagiri, Bijapur and Poona Districts, viz. from 31·00, 18·02 and 17·73 in 1930 to 23·35, 13·42 and 13·35 in 1931 respectively.

In the Northern Range, the increase was most marked in the Panch Mahals, Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts, viz. 36·27, 23·39 and 19·61 against 21·27, 12·91 and 15·33 in 1930 respectively.

In commenting on the increase in excluded cases, the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has referred to Mr. O'Gorman's remarks in the Annual Report for 1929 on the subject. He has strongly urged that the matter should receive the serious attention of Government. Those remarks were reproduced in my report for 1929 and are repeated below for ready reference :—

" Cases compounded or withdrawn represent 34 per cent. of the excluded crime. These percentages illustrate the mentality of Indians to have recourse to law on the slightest provocation or pretext, and then to have their differences settled by compromise in courts.

They care neither for the trouble the Police and Magistracy are put to nor for the unnecessary expense to the State in 'bhatta' to witnesses, etc. The Police have no voice in the matter, and Magistrates, who are generally overworked, are naturally more inclined to accept a compromise rather than allow a case to proceed. The Police could be more usefully employed in other directions than in dissipating their energy in such abortive cases.

The solution to my mind is to make hurt cases non-cognizable, or, as an alternative, Magistrates should be empowered, before granting compensation, to recover from the parties concerned the expense caused by them to the State. As things are at present, litigants, by invoking the luxury of the law, have nothing to lose, and hence there is no wonder that excluded crime should increase, year after year."

In the Panch Mahals the increase in the percentage was comparatively the heaviest, viz. from 21·27 in 1930 to 36·27 in 1931. This has been attributed to the compounding by the public of a very large number of cases by compromise in courts.

The waste of energy that occurs in the investigation of cases of hurt and grievous hurt has formed the subject of frequent comment in the past. When every nerve is being strained to effect economies, it is the more desirable that a serious attempt should be made to modify a form of procedure which, in a large number of cases, serves no useful end but, on the contrary, wastes the time of an exiguous investigating staff and makes heavy inroads on the grants for travelling allowance and "bhatta". If the Magistracy were less ready to permit of the compounding of such offences, the evil would die a natural death.

Maliciously false cases.

8. Of the 5,767 excluded cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, 681 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 678 in 1930. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal increased from 1·88 in 1930 to 1·97 in 1931. This slight increase was mainly contributed by the Northern Range where the number of cases increased from 385 in 1930 to 402 in the year under review and the percentage from 1·87 to 2·01. The percentage in the Southern Range remained stationary. The number of cases in which prosecutions were ordered decreased from 220 in 1930 to 203 in the year 1931.

The Ahmedabad District was mainly responsible for this drop, the reason being obviously the disinclination of the Magistracy to use section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the cases in which prosecutions were ordered, 99 ended in conviction and 75 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 29·80 against 32·44 in 1930 and 31·86 in 1929.

The percentages of convictions to false cases tried during the last five years were :—

Year.	Percentage.
1927	59·63
1928	68·91
1929	69·48
1930	64·78
1931	77·34

Considering the difficulties of bringing these offences home to the accused, the results are satisfactory.

9. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 4,547 as against 5,121 in the year before. The decrease of 574 cases was due to the decrease in cognizable crime dealt with during the year. The drop was shared by both the Ranges, the Southern Range being responsible for 430 cases.

Pending cases.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last three years has been :—

Year.	Percentage.
1929	14·15
1930	14·26
1931	13·16

The percentage of pending cases during the year under review was the lowest in the triennium.

The number of cases pending with the Magistracy was 3,448 as against 1,099 with the Police during the year under report, similar figures for 1930 being 3,802 and 1,319 respectively. This improvement was primarily due to the smaller number of cases sent up for trial during the year.

10. Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 24,185 cases as against 25,268 in 1930—a decrease of 1,083 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures of the last three years is shown below :—

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1929 ..	15,670	6,992	22,662
1930 ..	17,036	8,232	25,268
1931 ..	15,990	8,195	24,185

Both the Ranges recorded decreases. The fall was most marked in the Northern Range, viz. 984 cases, as against 99 cases in the Southern Range.

Analysing the variations in crime under the several classes, it transpires that, with the exception of class II (serious offences against the person), which returned an increase of 181 cases, there was a fall in all classes. The decrease was most marked in class I (offences against the State) followed by class V (minor offences against property), viz. 820 and 293 respectively. The reasons given for the general decrease in crime reported hold good equally for the decrease in true cases disposed of.

A graph showing the variations in (1) reported crime for disposal, (2) true crime disposed of and (3) detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) during the last 15 years will be found at Appendix B.

11. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 7,473 as against 8,084 in 1930—a decrease of 611 cases.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :—

	1930	1931
Northern Range	4,375	4,386
Southern Range	3,709	3,087

The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) stood as under :—

	1930	1931
Northern Range	30·82	33·20
Southern Range	33·48	28·12
Total ..	31·99	30·89

If the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases slightly dropped from 44·93 in 1930 to 44·52 in 1931.

The Districts and Railway in which the percentage was unduly high were the G.I.P. and M. & S.M. Railways (57·87), Bombay Suburban District (53·42) and East Khandesh and Nasik (50·57) each.

With the heavy fall in crime, there should normally have been some improvement in these percentages. That the Police failed to show such an improvement is partly due to the fact that the energies of the senior officers at the various Police Stations were concentrated to a great extent on keeping in touch with the machinations of the Congress. Although there was a nominal truce, it is a well-known fact that agitators did all in their power to keep alive the war mentality and the Police were therefore compelled to keep very closely in touch with their movements to the detriment of their more normal and legitimate duties. It was also in part due to the fact that the organization of the Police for the investigation of crime has not been keeping pace with the advancing skill of the criminal fraternity. The need for the special training in modern methods of detection of Head Constables has long been recognised as an urgent necessity. Funds were actually provided during the course of the year, but they had to be surrendered on account of the financial condition of the Presidency. The numerous and multifarious duties with which an officer in charge of a Police Station has to deal even in normal conditions fully occupy his time and, when he is called upon to deal with such abnormal conditions as resulted from the Civil Disobedience Movement, it is essential that he should be able to hand over the investigation of the more simple cases to a competent subordinate. Until our organization produces a leaven of such subordinates, the results of the working of the Police must depend almost entirely upon the amount of time that a Sub-Inspector can devote to supervising the investigation of, or actually investigating, crime. I can only hope that it will be possible to restore in the near future the grant so reluctantly surrendered in 1931 for the opening of a detective training class for Head Constables at the Central Police Training School at Nasik.

Police cases decided by trial.

12. Out of 15,878 cases decided by trial 14,894 ended in conviction as against 15,288 out of 16,249 cases tried in 1930. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 93·80 as against 94·08 in the year before under all classes and 90·50 against 90·99 under the Indian Penal Code.

Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1930	*1931*
Murder etc.	76·92	78·87
Dacoities	67·27	79·41
Robberies	84·29	82·79
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence etc. (serial No. 29 in Statement A, Part I)	91·28	90·78
Thefts including cattle thefts	93·92	93·79
Receiving stolen property	96·94	97·05

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1931 and the year preceding is as under :—

1930	60·50
1931	61·58

It is gratifying to note that the results of cases dealt with in courts showed improvement in the year under review and the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of as true during the year was the highest during the last decennium.

Sessions cases.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 920 as against 814 in 1930. Out of the 768 cases tried, 577 ended in conviction as compared with 647 and 494 respectively in 1930. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 75·13 as against 76·35 in the year before. Of the remaining cases, 189 ended in acquittal or discharge, the accused in one case died during trial and, in another, the accused was declared to be a lunatic, while 150 cases remained pending at the close of the year. The highest percentage of convictions to cases tried was again returned by the Southern Range. There was some deterioration in the Northern Range where the percentage fell from 76·34 in 1930 to 73·12 in the year under report. The deterioration was most marked in Ahmedabad, Thana and West Khandesh, the percentages having dropped from 72·72, 87·80 and 96·55 in 1930 to 57·33, 70·96 and 67·85 respectively in the year under review. None of the Superintendents have offered any explanation in this connection.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

14. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 9,099 in 1931 as against 9,085 in the year before, giving an increase of 14 cases only. Analysing the figures by districts, it is noticed that in only 7 districts and 1 railway in the two Ranges viz., Surat, Thana, Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar, Kolaba,

Ratnagiri and B.B. & C.I. Railway was there an increase while the remaining districts and one railway recorded decreases. The increase was most marked in Poona (415), Sholapur (388), Thana (299) and Surat (110). It has been attributed mainly to increased activity of the Police under the Public Conveyances and the Motor Vehicles Acts.

Of the 9,099 cases dealt with, 7,703 were brought to trial of which 7,489 ended in conviction against 9,085, 7,655 and 7,464 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 97·22 as against 97·54 in the year before. These results are satisfactory.

Cognizable Crime—Direct cases.

15. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1931 without the intervention of the Police was 9,747 against 8,907 in 1930 (*vide* graph ante).

The cases ending in conviction numbered 5,236 as against 4,524 in 1930, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 53·71 against 50·79 in 1930.

Statement A, Part II—Persons in Police cases.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 32,659 as compared with 37,863 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 41,069 as against 44,246 in 1930. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 843 against 1,130 in 1930, giving a percentage of 2·58 of the total arrested as against 2·98 in the year before. Of the 41,069 persons for disposal, 32,386 were tried during the year, of whom 21,475 were convicted, giving a percentage of 66·30 of the total tried against 72·30 in 1930.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges separately was as under :—

	1930	*1931*
Northern Range	70·75	62·20
Southern Range	74·87	72·29

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 22,349 were tried of whom 12,347 were convicted, giving a percentage of 55·24 against 62·98 in the year before. At the end of the year 7,125 persons were awaiting trial or investigation as against 8,350 in 1930, giving a percentage of 17·34 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 18·87 in 1930.

The fall in the percentage of convictions was, in a great measure, due to numerous discharges as the result of apologies offered during the course of trials and to the general withdrawal of cases against persons connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement in pursuance of the settlement arrived at between Government and Mr. Gandhi early in the year.

The percentage of persons released without being brought to trial to total number arrested practically remained stationary.

17. Reported non-cognizable crime rose very heavily from 72,434 in 1930 to 84,947 in the year under report—a net increase of 12,513 cases. Both Ranges contributed to this increase. It was most marked in the Northern Range (6,774 cases) while the Southern Range subscribed 5,739 cases. The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 89,344 as against 76,450 in 1930. Of the 89,344 cases, 63,955 were tried and 53,265 ended in convictions against 55,442 and 43,674 cases, respectively, in 1930. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal rose from 78·77 in 1930 to 83·28 in the year under report.

Statement B, Part I —Non-Cognizable Crime.

In regard to the heavy fall in non-cognizable crime in the year before, I remarked in my last report :—

"This form of crime had been steadily rising for years and the problem of dealing with it has been discussed at length in succeeding administration reports. I do not feel that much, if any, satisfaction can be derived from the fall in the year under report. Last year I foretold that the situation would prove to have been relieved in 1930 and I remarked that little satisfaction could be derived from the knowledge that the only sure remedy for a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs should be found to lie in the boycott of the Courts for political reasons. These prognostications have been fulfilled in a remarkable manner. The administration has been relieved, not because non-cognizable crime has decreased, nor because the authorities have found a simpler method of dispensing justice, but because the boycott of Courts has been preached and enforced by the followers of the Congress. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to look this gift horse in the mouth, but I feel that its days are numbered and that it will not carry us far on our journey to Utopia."

The accuracy of this diagnosis is revealed by the heavy rise in non-cognizable crime that occurred during the year. In 1921, the number of such cases reported was only 51,567 ; it was 84,947 during the year under report. Though these offences are not, as pointed out in previous reports, the concern of the Police, they entail a heavy drain upon our resources. In order to check the growth of this form of crime, Government were pleased to issue orders in their Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P.-132-II, dated 9th November 1929, that District Magistrates should pay special attention to the matter when inspecting the records of subordinate courts. These orders have clearly failed to achieve the desired object.

18. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts in 1931 was 130,400 as against 113,175 in 1930. 6,736 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 93,804 were tried, of whom 59,326 were convicted and 34,478 were discharged or acquitted against 10,989, 77,932, 47,872 and 30,060, respectively, in 1930. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts were 63·24 and 45·49 as against 61·42 and 42·29, respectively, in 1930.

Statement B, Part II —Persons in Non-Cognizable Crime.

19. The value of property stolen during 1931 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 10,21,843 against Rs. 11,53,345 in 1930. The value of property recovered was Rs. 3,00,815 as compared with Rs. 3,23,618 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 38·63 against 35·31 in the year before. Similar percentages for the two Ranges, separately, were :—

Statement C, Property stolen and recovered.

	1930	*1931*
Northern Range	33·21	37·21
Southern Range	38·06	40·54

It is satisfactory to note that there was appreciable improvement in both the Ranges. The highest percentage of recovery was returned by Ratnagiri (58·80) followed by East Khandesh (50·76) and Kolaba (50·45). The improvement synchronizes, as is natural, with a fall in the number of undetected cases.

20. The details of cases and persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827, will be found in Appendix C to this report. The total number of persons proceeded against increased from 1,543 in 1930 to 1,887 in the year under report—a net increase of 344. Both the Ranges were responsible for this increase.

Preventive action.

As regards individual districts, there was a marked rise in Ahmedabad (103), Ratnagiri (92), Belgaum (68) and Ahmednagar (53). The percentage of persons ordered to furnish security to that of persons sent up for trial did not, however, show proportionate improvement. On the contrary, it dropped from 69·98 in 1930 to 63·34 in 1931.

Criminal Classes, Wandering Gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies and Provinces.

21. A review dealing with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and giving details of indigenous resident and wandering classes and tribes has been submitted to Government separately.

During the year under report gangs of Iranis passed through the following districts :—Surat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar and Ratnagiri. They gave no such serious trouble as to call for special action. The control of gangs of these people under the Criminal Tribes Act is still under the consideration of Government.

Chharas visited the Kaira District during the year. They were ejected in 1930 from the Municipal area by the Ahmedabad City Municipality. They appeared again in the Ahmedabad District, settling in Vadaj village, and steps have been taken to control them under the Criminal Tribes Act. 4 Chharas visited Bulsar in the Surat District in July 1931 and committed a theft of cloth worth Rs. 8-14-0. They were arrested, sent up for trial and convicted.

The influx of outside criminals considerably diminished in the Bombay Suburban District in the year under report. This was due to the special measures adopted in arranging night raiding parties.

Habitual offenders.

22. During the year, 3,634 out of 21,475 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted and 870 were classed as "habitual offenders" against 2,725, 24,812 and 793, respectively, in 1930. The Northern Range was again prominent in contributing a very large number of "habituals" viz., 625 against 245 in the Southern Range. The highest number of "habituals" viz., 157 was again recorded in the Ahmedabad District. For the last four years the Ahmedabad District has been contributing the largest number of "habituals" in the Presidency proper.

Gang cases—Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

23. One fresh gang case was taken up during the year under review against 3 in the year before. Including the 5 cases pending from previous years, the total number of cases for disposal was 6, of which 4 ended in conviction and 2 in discharge. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 127 of whom 11 were released without being brought to trial and 116 were tried. Of the 116 tried, 87 were convicted, giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried of 75·00 as against 67·24 in the previous year.

(1) *Bulsar Cheating Case under Sections 420—114, Indian Penal Code, district Surat.*

Important cases dealt with in Districts and on Railways.

24. In the year 1929, one Haribhai Purshottam of Pinsad, Navsari Prant, filed a suit for Rs. 300 in the Court of the Sub-Judge, Bulsar, against one Mithal Lakhoo Kunbi of Ugat, taluka Jalalpore. The case was compromised for Rs. 125 and a decree for that amount was passed by the Sub-Judge, Bulsar. After some time Mithal Lakhoo told Haribhai Purshottam that he had received a note of Rs. 1,000 from a Borah of Natal in payment for a piece of land sold to him and that he (Haribhai) should arrange to proceed to Bulsar with Rs. 800 in cash on 22nd April 1931 and that the 1,000 rupees note would then be handed over to him in full settlement of his claim. Haribhai agreed to this and proceeded to Bulsar with Rs. 800 on 22nd April 1931. Mithal Lakhoo and one Dullabh Bhagla Rajput of Ugat, taluka Jalalpore, met Haribhai at Bulsar Station on the morning of 22nd April 1931. A document superscribed "The Bond of Islamic Unity Unlimited, No. 25532", which very closely resembled a currency note of Rs. 1,000, was then passed to Haribhai who paid in return Rs. 815 in currency notes and cash to Mithal Lakhoo. Mithal Lakhoo and Dullabh Bhagla made Haribhai believe that the document handed to him was a genuine note for Rs. 1,000. Haribhai was a Kunbi and, apparently, had no idea what a Rs. 1,000 note was like. Information regarding this incident was made known to the Police by an anonymous petition. The Police thereupon sent for Haribhai Purshottam, the

offence was registered and the Bond in question was taken possession of for enquiry. Both Mithal Lakhoo and Dullabh Bhagla have been arrested and the case is pending trial.

(2) *House-breaking and theft at Manmad, District Nasik.*

A house-breaking and theft was committed at Manmad on 5th May 1931 and property amounting to Rs. 632-4-0 was stolen from the house of one Ananda Lala Kalal. The burglars climbed over the roof of the complainant's house, made a hole in it and then got into the house by sliding down a bamboo, put through the hole. A crow-bar was found near the hole. A piece of dhoti was also found at the scene of offence. While the enquiries were being made by the Police, a Head Constable found Mahabir Babulal of Rae-Bareli at Manmad, wearing a torn dhoti resembling the piece of dhoti that had been left in the complainant's house. He was brought before the Sub-Inspector of Police, Manmad. Examination showed that the piece of dhoti found at the scene of the offence was actually part of the dhoti worn by Mahabir. His person was searched and Rs. 3-7-3, two false beards and a Railway pass for the B. B. & C. I. Railway were found. The prints found at the scene of offence fitted the shoes worn by Mahabir. Some bruises were also found on his body. This evidence was appreciated by the Sessions Judge, Nasik, and the man convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) *Arrest of counterfeit coiner Jethalal Harilal of Baroda City.*

In the years 1929 and 1930 counterfeit coins began to appear in increasing numbers on the broad gauge line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Enquiries made showed that one Umedram "Ustad" of Baroda City was counterfeiting them on a large scale. A Head Constable was specially deputed to watch his movements but, suspecting that his activities were known, the Ustad gave up counterfeiting. During the year under review, one Jethalal Harilal, a servant of the Ustad, was reported to have left the latter's service and to have started counterfeiting coins himself. A Head Constable was deputed to watch his movements in Baroda City and it was learnt that Jethalal used to visit every month Dakore, a place of pilgrimage in Kaira District. As Baroda City is outside Government jurisdiction, it was necessary to arrest him on his way to Dakore. He was accordingly arrested at Anand and the search of his person produced 70 counterfeit coins. In the search of his house in conjunction with the Baroda Police implements of coining and a die of 1892 were found. Other implements were found in the house of one of his associates. Jethalal Harilal was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment under sections 238 and 243, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge, Kaira, and sent to the Borstal School, Dharwar, as his age was only 18 years. He was also sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court, Baroda, for offences in their limits.

(4) *Peshawar Express Derailment case.*

At about 3-20 a.m. on 7th May 1931, the Down Peshawar Express train while passing the Summit Bridge at mile No. 150 T.P. 6½, was derailed owing to the removal of twelve fish plates and the keys of one rail-length. All the bogies and the engine were derailed and five bogies were so tilted over the embankment that they came to rest at an angle of 45 degrees with the track. As the train was running at high speed at the time, it continued on after derailment for a distance equal to its length, ploughing the track deeply, breaking the bars and pots, and breaking and bending the rails. The rolling stock was also considerably damaged. No passengers were injured. Four accused were arrested and sent up for trial after a long and patient investigation. The case ended in conviction, one accused being sentenced to transportation for life and three to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each. The case was remarkable for the fact that the accused were all ex-Railway servants and that their sole desire was to revenge themselves on the Company for real or imaginary grievances. These were unmoved by the fact that, but for the intervention of Providence, the lives of a large number of passengers with whom they had no quarrel would have been sacrificed.

(5) *Dacoity at Ghatkoper in Bombay Suburban District.*

On receiving information that certain criminals were intending to commit a dacoity at Ghatkoper, the District Superintendent of Police of the Bombay Suburban District made arrangements on the night of the 15th May 1931 to intercept the gang. He took with him Sergeant Brackstone and a party of 35 policemen and lay in wait near the objective of the dacoits. At about 2 a.m. six men armed with pick-axes, sticks and knives, entered a plantation through the wire fencing and were about to attack the house of the complainant, Maru Manik Barot of Ghatkoper, when they were surrounded by the Police. Four of them, two Pathans and two Bhayas, were arrested after a brief struggle but the fifth, who was a Pathan, broke through the police cordon and escaped. He was pursued by Sergeant Brackstone and three Constables for about 200 yards. Finding that he was being overtaken, the Pathan struck at a Constable with an open clasped knife; the Constable managed to evade the blow and Sergeant Brackstone, gallantly dashing forward, closed with the Pathan who stabbed him in three places before he was overpowered by the Constables and arrested.

The injured Sergeant was conveyed to the nearest Doctor in Ghatkoper where his wounds were dressed and he was then hurried to St. George's Hospital, Bombay, where he succumbed to his injuries at noon the same day.

Sergeant Brackstone's gallant act was acknowledged by the posthumous award of the King's Police Medal and his widow was granted a suitable pension.

25. The first month of the year under report saw the Civil Disobedience movement definitely on the wane. Most of the leaders and many of the smaller fry were in jail and the movement showed signs of lacking both organization and strength. Propaganda against the consumption of liquor (in the hope of reducing the revenues) and the boycott of foreign cloth (in order to hit Lancashire) were the only phases of the movement that showed any real life. Signs were not lacking that the merchants were getting tired of dancing to strings pulled by Congress and that they longed to be left alone to pursue their avocations undisturbed.

The Civil Disobedience Movement.

In March, however, a pact was made between Government and the Congress but it soon became apparent that the pact was regarded by many followers of the Congress as a period for intensive preparation for the renewal of the struggle. Propaganda against Government was continued with unabated vigour; dissolved Congress committees were reconstituted and started once more to function; innumerable public meetings were held at which stress was laid on the paramount importance of keeping alive the "war mentality"; measures for the boycott of foreign, and particularly of British cloth were improved upon; training classes for youths were instituted in various places at which lathi practice was taught and the necessity for physical fitness over against the impending struggle for national freedom consistently preached; hartals on various pretexts were of common occurrence; prabhat pheris were reinstituted; picketing was revived in an intensive form, both on shops and on schools; young boys were appointed to office in Congress organizations; and attempts, though abortive, were made to interfere with the census work.

Although signs were not wanting that the country was by no means as much in sympathy with the movement as it had been in 1930, the activities of the followers of Congress made it necessary that the Special Police Reserves instituted when the movement was at its height should be maintained, though some small reduction in their numbers eventually became possible. In Kaira and in parts of the Ahmedabad District the Special Police had to be freely employed to protect Revenue Officers engaged in the collection of revenue. Strenuous efforts were made to picket the auction sales of liquor shops and the Police had to effect a considerable number of arrests. The campaign against the Salt Act lost most of its force, but spasmodic attempts were made to keep this phase of the agitation alive and Police action became necessary. No organized raids on Salt Pans were, however, undertaken.

The Session of the Congress was held in Karachi in the month of April and this gave a fillip to the enlistment of volunteers and to the boycott movement. Efforts were also concentrated on expanding the organization and the scope of the various youth leagues and the Congress took over the management of the Seva Dal. Consistent

efforts were made, in many parts of the Presidency, to spread agitation in rural tracts and, contrary to their practice in 1930, Congress workers took great pains to conceal their movements and to work underground.

It is hardly necessary to say that these activities kept the Police fully occupied and that they were forced to concentrate their energies on checkmating the insidious efforts of the followers of Congress to keep the agitation alive.

In response to popular clamour, Government appointed Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., an Officer of ripe experience, to conduct an enquiry into a number of extravagant charges levelled against the Police in the Surat District in regard to their activities in connection with the collection of land revenue. Mr. Gordon found that there was no evidence to show that the "Khatedars" had been coerced by the Police into making payments and he exonerated the Police from all blame in the matter. Great stress had been laid by Congress leaders on the necessity for this enquiry and when they saw that evidence (which, they had said, abounded) in support of their charges could not be produced, they resorted to the expedient of demanding to see a number of documents that had no bearing on the case and then, when the Magistrate, as he was bound to do, declined their request, they declined to take any further part in the proceedings. Despite this attempt to "save their faces", the result of this enquiry was a heavy blow to Congress prestige in Gujerat and Congress influence, even in Bardoli, fell sharply.

In November, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru toured in the South of the Presidency and addressed a number of meetings in the Bijapur and Dharwar Districts. Excitement was fanned by his visit and the enlistment of volunteers became more brisk. In December, the Pandit opened the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Hubli, the Headquarters of the Seva Dal. His visit was the culminating point in the efforts of Congress to stir up the Karnatak into active support of their aims.

In December, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Abdul Gafur Khan were arrested while on their way to Bombay to meet Mr. Gandhi on his return from the Round Table Conference and Mr. Gandhi's attitude on his arrival in Bombay on December 28th soon made it clear that peace was not yet in sight. The events which followed, however, must find a place in the chronicles for 1932.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

26. During the year under review, the sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department was the same as in the year before, viz., 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 11 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables. The special temporary appointment of a Superintendent of Police created in 1930 terminated on 3rd June 1931. A special temporary staff, consisting of 1 Inspector and 6 Head Constables, was sanctioned during the year for the Political Branch.

During the year under report the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 186 cases compared with 126 in 1930. These 186 enquiries included 12 cases reported during the previous year. Of these, 39 were criminal and 147 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature, as compared with 52 and 74 respectively in the previous year. In all, 89 persons were dealt with, including 26 from the previous year, who were concerned in the criminal cases referred to above. Of these, 46 were convicted, 18 were discharged or acquitted, 8 were released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, 2 died during the course of trial, and 15 were pending trial at the close of the year.

The number of enquiries undertaken in criminal cases during the year dropped from 52 in 1930 to 39. The investigation staff was, however, fully occupied throughout the year. The Special Branch was far more heavily worked than in the previous year owing to the political situation. Requests for the assistance of Criminal Investigation Department officers was refused in 11 cases, generally because officers were not available. The number of public meetings and conferences attended by members of the shorthand staff and of the Special Branch was 690 as compared with 947 in 1930.

During the year 29 crime records of Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals were prepared and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette* as compared with 61 in 1930. The grand total of such records up to the end of the year was 217. During the year under report the crime records already published were kept up to date by the publication of 74 addenda as against 39 in 1930. In 30 cases suggestions were made to District officers for action under the Foreigners Act against criminals who belonged to foreign states.

The scrutiny of District Crime Reviews and special crime reports of serious offences conducted by the Criminal Investigation Department resulted in the tracing of one Jogi Pathan who had cheated several persons in the Sholapur District in 1921. He was convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20,000. Enquiries into two offences of murder were taken up by officers of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department on receipt of the special report and Crime Review.

The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to exercise close supervision over the working of the Act throughout the Presidency proper and advised and guided the District Police in order to maintain a generally uniform policy throughout the Presidency proper.

Government in their Resolution, Home Department, No. 9356/III/68/2, dated the 23rd June 1931, have approved and sanctioned comprehensive rules under section 20 and have revised Notifications under sections 3, 4, 10 and 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, in respect of certain tribes. The long felt need of one set of rules applicable to all such tribes throughout the Presidency proper has now been met, and it will now be practicable to restrict the criminal members of a tribe without harassing the innocent.

With the help of the Finger Print Bureau, the Branch was instrumental in tracing members of criminal tribes who had absconded with a view to carrying on their depredations in other Provinces, and in bringing them back to their homes to be dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act.

During the year under report, the Criminal Tribes Branch dealt with a proposal from the Poona District for the declaration of a gang of Bagdis as a criminal tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act. This proposal was approved by Government and 18 members of the gang were brought under the Criminal Tribes Act (Government Notification, Home Department, No. 9652/2-1, dated the 17th September 1931).

A set of instructions for the guidance of the Village Police in the Bombay Presidency proper, specifying their duties under the Criminal Tribes Act, was prepared and forwarded to Government for approval.

The free colony of Phase Pardhis at Barsi in the Sholapur District continues to do well, while the members of that Tribe who are settled at Harigaon near Belapur in the Ahmednagar District have been restricted to a five mile area around the Sugar Factory. This step has proved effective in checking their wandering and criminal instincts and they are showing signs of improvement in their manner of livelihood.

Owing to financial stringency, the question of supplying these people with materials for erecting more permanent huts and providing them with a primary school for the education of their children has had to be postponed.

Details of some of the more important criminal cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report are given below :—

(1) *Double murder at Karjat Police Station, Karjat, District Kolaba.*

On 29th January 1931 the dead bodies of two hawkers of cloth from Poona City (1) Abdul Latif Bakreedi and (2) Algu Shivabux Pardeshi Bhaiya, were found near the camping ground at Karjat. The property that they had taken with them, consisting of cash, saris and bodice cloth, valued at Rs. 181 was found to be missing.

The offence was first reported to the Police Station Officer at Karjat and later the enquiry was taken up by the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department and a Sub-Inspector was deputed in the first instance to investigate the case. He succeeded in tracing on 29th April 1931, one of the suspects named Abdul Rahiman at Karad, District Satara. This accused made a clean breast of the crime ; his confession was then recorded. When it was found that the enquiry would extend over several Districts, an Inspector was deputed to take over the case. Two other accused (1) Daudshah Mahomedshah and (2) Azizkhan Chhotakhan were traced at Ahmednagar and some cloth and saris, which formed part

of the stolen property, were recovered. This property had been sold in various places in the Sholapur District by Abdul Rahiman. A case was finally sent up against (1) Abdul Rahiman, (2) Daudshah Mahomedshah and (3) Azizkhan Chhotakhan. The Sessions Judge, Thana, convicted Abdul Rahiman and Azizkhan Chhotakhan and sentenced them both to transportation for life under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 392, Indian Penal Code. Daudshah Mahomedshah was acquitted.

(2) *Theft of Arms, etc., in Poona City, Sections* 457, 380, 411, *Indian Penal Code, and* 19 (*f*) *of the Arms Act.*

On 26th June 1931, the Chief Police Officer, Kolhapur, detained three youths of Poona who had been noticed in Kolhapur under suspicious circumstances. Finding that these youths were connected with certain offences in Poona, the Kolhapur Police communicated with the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, who deputed one of his Sub-Inspectors for enquiry. During the search of these youths an axe, a dagger, a camera and some postcards were recovered from them. They were sent to Poona for further enquiry on 1st July 1931 and the assistance of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department was asked by the District Superintendent of Police, Poona. Enquiries made by the Criminal Investigation Department elicited that a confederacy of school boys and young men who were admirers of the murderer Bhagat Singh, had planned to collect money and arms with the ultimate object of murdering officials. In pursuance of these aims, some of them had stolen two rifles and one gun in Poona City in the month of May 1931. During the course of the investigation some of the boys admitted their guilt and produced the stolen arms from various houses. One of the boys, a precocious lad of 12, was the son of a Government servant in the Educational Department. He had elaborated, in writing, various schemes for murdering officials and had written out formulæ for bombs. The enquiry revealed the existence of a youthful conspiracy for the collection of arms with a view to possible revolutionary action later on. It is as well that this conspiracy was nipped in the bud.

In all 7 separate cases were registered in Poona City, of which 6 were sent up. The 9 accused who were concerned in these offences, were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, or detention in the Borstal School at Dharwar or in the Reformatory, Poona, on 21st August 1931.

(3) *Theft of a service revolver and automatic pistol from the room of Major C. M. Simpson, R.E., in the Club of Western India, Poona.*

The theft of a Service Enfield, Mark VI, Revolver, loaded with five cartridges, a Webley & Scott Automatic Pistol with nine rounds in the magazine and one in the chamber and some rounds of ammunition was reported to the Poona Cantonment Police on 31st August 1931. The case was taken up by an Inspector of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department as it was possible that the theft might have some

political significance. It was found, however, that the offence had been committed by one Wayadullah Inayatullah, the discharged bearer of the complainant, with an associate named Ismail Fundakhan. Both these persons came from Sahajahanpur in the United Provinces. After the commission of the offence, they went down to Bombay where Wayadullah hoped to utilise the weapons and ammunition to arm a gang to commit robberies and dacoities there. On information received, Wayadullah and another man were arrested on 21st September 1931 by the Bombay City Police and the automatic pistol, containing 8 cartridges in the magazine, and the fully loaded Enfield revolver and 7 loose cartridges, all belonging to Major Simpson, were recovered. Ismail was subsequently arrested by the Bombay City Police on 27th September 1931. All three accused were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in Poona for theft or possession and they are also being prosecuted in Bombay under section 19 (*f*) of the Indian Arms Act.

(4) *Importation of arms and ammunition without permit and possessing and carrying them without license : Section 19 (c), (e) and (f) of the Indian Arms Act.*

On 6th December 1931 Sub-Inspector of the Nasik City, "B" Division arrested a Brahmin named Dattatraya Chintaman Vaidya with one five chambered revolver, a curved dagger, a German automatic toy pistol and 10 live cartridges. It transpired that Vaidya had purchased the revolver, cartridges and dagger at Hyderabad (Deccan) on 29th November 1931, while the toy pistol had been sent to him by Dilavar & Co., Bhuleshwar, Bombay, per Value Payable Parcel on his requisition. As this offence had a political flavour and a conspiracy was suspected by the local Police, the investigation was taken up by an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department and the accused arrested was remanded for further enquiries. The investigation of the case was not complete at the close of the year.

The following were the results of the cases pending at the close of the year 1930 that were referred to in the Annual Administration Reports for 1929 and 1930 :—

(1) *Enquiry into allegations of wholesale corruption among officers and subordinates of the Irrigation Department in Ahmednagar District of* 1929.

The case against Mr. G. N. Gokhale, Assistant Engineer, Pravara Canals, was dealt with departmentally by Government.

(2) *Cheating by reduplicating Government currency notes of* 1929.

Out of 5 cases pending in the Court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Dohad Division, at Godhra, 3 were taken up this year against 14 accused. The principal accused Ramdulari after his conviction in Cawnpore was sent to stand his trial in this Presidency. Of these 14 accused, a charge

was framed against 7 under Section 120-B, Indian Penal Code, by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and they were committed to the Court of Sessions. The remaining accused were discharged by the Magistrate on 22nd December 1931.

(3) *Pratapgarh Dacoity Case of* 1929.

The case against two receivers which was pending in the Court of the I Class Magistrate, Bhor State, was decided in the year under report. One accused died during the course of the trial and the other was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 under Section 414, Indian Penal Code.

(4) *Enquiry into the affairs of the Sholapur Branch of the People's Own Provident and General Insurance Company Limited : Sections* 120-*B and* 420, *Indian Penal Code, of* 1930.

The investigation into this case has been completed and there is ample evidence for a case against 16 persons, but the sending up of the case before a Court has been postponed pending the result of the appeals in the High Court preferred by the accused in the Main People's Own Provident and General Insurance Company case of Poona City. The 23 accused concerned in the latter case were committed to the Court of Sessions. 14 were convicted and sentenced by the Special Sessions Judge, Poona, to various terms of imprisonment, on October 24, 1931, while 9 were acquitted.

(5) *Enquiry into the working of Co-operative Cash Bureau at Anand, Kaira District, of* 1930.

In this case, 7 accused in all were arrested. Cases against 5 were found to be no offence and were classed as "C". The two remaining (principal) accused (1) C. N. Kolhatkar and (2) Mathur Moolji were prosecuted and were sentenced by the Resident I Class Magistrate, Anand, on 29th September 1931 to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment each under Sections 120-B, 420, Indian Penal Code and 120-B, 420 and 109, Indian Penal Code, respectively. These convictions were upheld in appeal.

(6) *Murder while committing robbery in the limits of Sakore village under Nandgaon Police Station, Nasik District, of* 1930.

An appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge, Nasik, who had sentenced 2 accused to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for robbery only was made by Government to the High Court with the result that both the accused were sentenced to death under Sections 302 and 394, Indian Penal Code.

(7) *Robbery with murder at the Court of the Sub-Judge, Hubli, Dharwar District, of* 1930.

Of the property stolen (about Rs. 10,000) property valued at about Rs. 7,000 was recovered. Seven accused were arrested of whom four

were sent for trial and committed to the Court of Sessions on 13th April 1931. Of these, three were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life and one was acquitted on 20th July 1931.

Counterfeit Coins.

27. During the year, 10,576 (8,397 silver and 2,179 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the Railways in the Presidency proper as shown below :—

Name of Railways.	Silver.		Nickel.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
G. I. P. Railway	863	1,343	252	164
B. B. & C. I. Railway .. Broad gauge ..	864	1,741	152	141
B. B. & C. I. Railway .. Meter gauge ..	2,087	2,834	384	536
M. & S. M. Railway	1,960	2,479	1,047	1,338
Total ..	5,774	8,397	1,835	2,179

These figures, which represent a fairly reliable index of the extent to which counterfeit coins are current in the presidency proper, show that there has been a marked increase in the circulation of silver counterfeit coins. The increase is chiefly noticeable on the meter gauge sections of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and on the M. & S. M. Railway. The increase on the meter gauge sections of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and on the M. & S. M. Railway was largely at Stations situated within the jurisdiction of Indian States or within easy distance of them. The Southern Maratha Country is still responsible for the circulation of false coins of both classes.

Reports received from the districts show that prosecutions were undertaken in 18 cases during the year for the offence of counterfeiting and for possessing implements for counterfeiting coins. 44 persons in all were arrested of whom 16 were convicted, 14 were acquitted and 8 were pending trial in Court ; 4 were released without being brought to trial and 2 are (under investigation) with the Police.

Sweated Sovereigns.

No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year under report.

Forged Currency Notes.

Rs. 100 *notes.*—In the Presidency proper (excluding Bombay City) 38 process-made forged currency notes of Rs. 100 of the series of PB/65, TE/87, CE/97, RE/65, PI/1, DC/94, PD/19, WD/62 and DC/97 were impounded during the year as compared with 52 in the previous year. 1 hand-made note of the WD/46 series came to light as against none in the previous year.

The smaller number of forged notes coming to notice during the year under review is due to the decrease of forged currency notes of the WD/62 series. Only 26 notes of this series appeared during the year compared with 41 in the preceding year.

The special officer deputed from the Criminal Investigation Department in the previous year continued his enquiries throughout the year under report.

Two men from the Bijapur District were arrested for uttering forged currency notes of the WD/62 series for Rs. 100 and both of them were convicted. A case under Section 489 (*b*) and (*c*), Indian Penal Code, is also being sent up against one of the two above accused. In addition, a case for uttering forged currency notes at Belgaum is proceeding against one accused. The case is sub-judice in the Sessions Court, Belgaum.

The 3 Kachis of Shirpur (District West Khandesh) who were prosecuted in 1930 in connection with the uttering of a forged note of the EE/30 series for Rs. 100 were acquitted.

Rs. 50 *notes.*—No process-made forged currency note of this value came to notice during the year. One genuine note of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 came to notice as compared with two in the previous year.

Rs. 10 *notes.*—During the year 82 process-made forged currency notes of this value, of the series D/20, F/28, E/70, F/49, F/79, F/67, E/23, F/96, E/2, C/59, C/98, C/80, D/74, O/10, G/34, F/77 and F/32 and one hand-made note of the series C/81, came to notice as against 214 process-made forged notes during 1930. In addition to the above, one note bearing No. 319092 for Rs. 10 appeared.

The decrease in the appearance of forged currency notes for Rs. 10 is mainly confined to the series C/98, D/20, E/35, E/23, F/28 and F/67. The same series were noticeable in the preceding year.

The decrease in general of the appearance of Rs. 10 notes and of Rs. 100 notes is very possibly due to several cases which were sent up during the year against utterers of forged currency notes of the Rs. 100 (WD/62 series). These have had a salutary effect in checking the activities of utterers to a great extent, and it is to be hoped that the good effect will continue.

Rs. 5 *notes.*—Three forged currency notes of this denomination, of which two were hand-made and one process-made, were impounded during the year under report as against 26 in 1930.

Not a single note of the GD/55 series appeared during the year under report, as compared with the appearance of 19 of this series in the year before. The conviction of the two men in the Kanara District, who were responsible for uttering these notes there in 1930, is obviously responsible for this satisfactory state of affairs.

Re. 1 *notes.*—During the year under report no forged currency note of this denomination appeared.

Finger Print Bureau, Presidency Proper.

28. At the end of the year the strength of the combined staff of the Poona and Bombay Bureaux consisted of the following officers :—

1 Superintendent, Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona,
1 Manager, Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City,
1 Senior Expert at Poona,
3 First Experts,
5 Second Experts,
9 Senior Searchers,
11 Junior Searchers.

Total 31

During the year under report, Rao Bahadur A. R. Akool, Superintendent, Finger Print Bureau, Poona, retired on 30th September 1931 on superannuation pension.

At the beginning of the year, there were on record 132,104 Finger Impression Slips as reported in the previous year. During 1931, 11,195 fresh slips were received for record as against 11,218 in the preceding year, making a total of 143,299 slips. Of these 6,957 slips, as against 6,832 in 1930, were eliminated in accordance with the Finger Print Rules. These included 158 finger impression slips due to deaths among convicts and ex-convicts and 63 finger impression slips removed from record as duplicates. Thus there should have been a total of 136,342 finger impression slips on record at the end of the year under report. But on actually counting the finger impression slips on record, it was found that the total number of slips on the Poona Finger Print Bureau record was 114,366. There thus appeared to be a deficit of 21,976 finger impression slips. This deficit is, however, only apparent and not real. The duplicates of original finger impression slips and those of persons belonging to the criminal tribes but having no convictions were returned from time to time in previous years to the District Superintendents of Police concerned as being not required on the record of the Poona Finger Print Bureau. The number of such finger impression slips was, however, not deducted in the past from the total number of finger impression slips on record of the Bureau. This accounts for the apparent deficit of 21,976 slips.

Of the 11,195 new finger impression slips received for record, 7,518 were from districts and railways in the Presidency proper, 3,025 from Bombay City, 12 from Sind, 342 from Indian States and Agencies in the Presidency, 290 from other Provinces and Native States outside the Presidency and 8 from overseas. The number of slips of adolescents received for record was 28 as against 39 in the preceding year. The number of slips received for search was 31,135 as against 32,731 in the previous year—a decrease of 1,596 slips.

Previous convictions were traced in 5,088 cases as against 7,547 in 1930. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 16·3 as against 23·00 in the year before. The drop in the percentage is due to the fact that the Bombay Bureau has been ordered to send to the Poona Bureau only " untraced " slips for further search.

Previous convictions were proved in courts in 2,260 cases as against 4,135 in the year before. Of these, enhanced punishments were awarded in 1,009 cases, equal punishments in 86 cases, and lighter punishments in 177 cases, as against 1,690, 131 and 349 respectively in the preceding year. In the remaining cases the individuals were punished either under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, the Criminal Tribes Act, the Gambling Act or the Bombay City Police Act.

During the year under report, the finger impression slips of 708 absconding persons were received for record as against 575 in the preceding year. Of these, 141 were traced as against 154 in 1930. Out of 1,161 who absconded and whose names were notified in the *Bombay Police Gazette*, Part I, of 1931 (as against 1,005 in 1930), 518 were traced in the year under report (as against 337 in 1930) thus bringing the percentage of total absconders traced during 1931 to 44·6 as against 33·5 in 1930. Intimation slips regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals were supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in 470 cases for orders to open their crime records, as against 692 in 1930. The Bureau also issued 81 intimations for action, under Sections 22 and 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act, as against 225 in the previous year. During the year under report, 84 cases were received for written expert opinion as against 117 in the previous year. In 76 cases (68 criminal and 8 civil) as against a similar number (70 criminal and 6 civil) in the preceding year, experts from the Bureau were summoned to give evidence in Courts of Law.

16 candidates from districts in the Presidency proper were trained as Chief Operators during the year.

A statement showing the work done by the Bombay Bureau is appended hereto as Appendix D.

Miscellaneous Duties Performed.

29. In addition to the work of licensing and supervising public conveyances and of escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 226,006 summonses and warrants, extinguished 486 fires, destroyed 57,763 stray dogs, investigated 1,175 cases referred to them by the magistracy as also into 22,029 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other Minor Acts, enquired into 746 suicides, 5,067 accidents (722 on Railways) and 401 suspicious or sudden deaths; 13 military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

During the year under report, the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police increased from 210,222 to 226,006 a net increase of 15,784. This was due to the heavy rise in reported non-cognizable crime. The figure for 1931 is the highest in the last decennium, as shown below :—

1922	172,939
1923	172,255
1924	184,682
1925	198,180
1926	195,337
1927	201,300
1928	207,104
1929	225,643
1930	210,222
1931	226,006

These statistics clearly show the steadily increasing burden thrown upon the Police in connection with the service of summonses and warrants. Substantial relief would be afforded if effective means could be devised for checking the steady rise in non-cognizable crime. Economy may also drive us to make use of the Village Police for the service of summonses, although that agency is far from satisfactory.

Public Traffic. Motor

30. The statistical information regarding motor vehicles as required by Government letter No. 0/9-E, dated the 21st January 1930, will be found in Appendix E of this report.

The information furnished in Appendix D referred to above affords no room for doubt that the rapidly expanding motor services in the Presidency proper have outgrown the capacity of the organization that now attempts to deal with them. This fact emphasizes with greater force the imperative need of introducing at the earliest opportunity the scheme for the inauguration of a separate mechanical inspection staff referred to in paragraph 30 of my report for 1929, which aims at better supervision, increased safety to the public and relief to the Police. The above proposal has been held up indefinitely by Government mainly on financial grounds.

Personal Visitation of serious Crime.

31. Out of 936 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 821 were visited by gazetted police officers. The percentage of scenes visited to total serious crime rose from 80·02 in 1930 to 87·71 during 1931. The rise occurred in both Ranges. The Range Deputy Inspectors General of Police have expressed their satisfaction with the work done by the gazetted police officers in this connection during the year under report. I agree with their views.

Statement D— Strength of Police.

32. The number of Imperial and Provincial Police Officers of, and above, the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police actually serving on 31st December 1931 in the Presidency proper, including Railways, stood at 58, while the sanctioned strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police and men stood at 714 and 17,485, respectively, as against 713 and 17,516 in the year before.

The increase of one in the strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police was due to the retention as a permanent measure of the Sub-Inspector sanctioned for the Nasik Road Police Station.

The decrease of 31 in the strength of the constabulary was mainly due to the abolition of the Kaira Mounted Police and the Bank guards at Broach and Ahmednagar.

Temporary Police consisting of 1,554 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 2,182 in 1930. The decrease of 638 was mainly due to the partial disbandment of men recruited in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency Proper.

33. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1931-1932 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 1,04,90,201 as against Rs. 1,09,80,115 in 1930-1931—a net decrease of Rs. 4,89,914. The factors which contributed to the decrease are :—

(*a*) The abolition of certain appointments of temporary Deputy Superintendents of Police.

(*b*) The reduction of a proportion of the officers and men of the Special Police Battalion entertained on account of the Civil Disobedience movement.

(*c*) The discontinuance of the grant of special compensatory allowance in certain cases.

(*d*) The 10 per cent emergency cut in pay.

(*e*) Reduced expenditure under travelling allowance and contingency on account of (*b*).

The average cost per Policeman in the Presidency proper decreased from Rs. 540-3-7 to Rs. 522-3-10 for the reasons detailed above.

The average cost per Policeman in other Presidencies and Provinces compared with that of Bombay Presidency proper in 1930-1931 is given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Burma	886	0	3
Bengal	680	15	7
Assam	609	5	10
Madras	607	6	10
Bihar and Orissa	606	9	4
North West Frontier Province	601	12	1
Punjab	553	1	11
Central Provinces	552	8	2
Bombay Presidency proper	540	3	7
United Provinces	465	5	3

The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales for the year ending September 1931 was Rs. 4,481-2-8. The cost of a Policeman in England and Wales was, roughly, slightly over eight times that of a Policeman in Bombay Presidency proper.

Proportion of Police to area, Population and Cognizable Crime Investigated.

34. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was one Policeman to 4·61 square miles, 2·29 Railway miles, 940 persons and 1·59 cognizable crime investigated as against one to 4·60 square miles, 2·29 Railway miles, 938 persons and 1·63 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales the proportion was one Policeman to 1·54 square miles and 850 persons for the year 1931. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

35. Out of 351 Police Stations and 360 Outposts in the Presidency proper and on the Railways, 347 Police Stations and 354 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. The inspection work was satisfactory.

In addition to the inspection work done by District officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General of Police inspected the following offices :—

	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of Superintedents of Police—			
Correspondence Branch..	9	10	19
Accounts Branch	11	10	21
Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers	1	6	7
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head Quarters..	4	13	17
Police Outposts	..	2	2
Total ..	25	41	66

During the year I visited the following places for inspection or other duties :—

Bombay, Belgaum and Nasik.

The uncertainty of the political situation rendered it impossible for me to undertake any regular tours of inspection.

Statement "E"— Armament.

36. Five hundred and seventeen muskets (·410) which formed the balance from the first instalment sanctioned for issue during 1930-1931 were supplied during the year under report. The second instalment of 2,600 muskets (·410) was due in 1931-1932 but was not accepted on grounds of retrenchment of expenditure.

Punishments.

37. During the year under report, the total number of officers and men punished deparmentally and judicially was 403 as against 323 in 1930. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·25. Of the total punishments inflicted, 386 were departmental and 17 judicial as against 304 and 19 respectively in the year before. The largest number of punishments was returned by the Northern Range (208). The Districts recording the highest and the lowest percentages of punishments were East Khandesh (4·44) and Kanara (·17).

Extra drill was awarded in 801 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 623 cases in 1930. These punishments do not appear in Statement "E".

It is gratifying to note that the total number of officers and men judicially punished during the year decreased from 19 in 1930 to 17 in 1931.

38. The King's Police Medal, other honours and Indian Titles were conferred on the officers and men named below :—

Rewards.

Knight Bachelor.

Sir Francis Griffith, C.S.I., O.B.E.

Companion of the Indian Empire.

G. A. Shillidy, Esquire	.. Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.
A. C. J. Bailey, Esquire	.. Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.

Officer of the British Empire.

H. G. Lang, Esquire	.. Superintendent of Police, G.I.P. and M. & S. M. Railways.

Members of the British Empire.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.
Mr. A. F. Clarke	.. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Khan Bahadur.

Khan Saheb Zamanshah Mahbubshah Hashmi.	Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.
Mr. D. K. Bilimoria	.. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira.
Mr. N. D. Shroff	.. Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat.
Mr. I. K. Desai	.. Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat.
Mr. P. H. Antia	.. Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat.
Khan Saheb Shaik Imam Shaik Muhammad.	Inspector of Police (Retired) Criminal Investigation Department.

Khan Saheb.

Mr. N. N. Sadri	.. Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, G.I.P. and M. & S. M. Railways.
Mr. S. K. Karanjawalla	.. Home Inspector, Surat.

Mr. Amir Rahim Mohammad	.. Officiating Inspector of Police, Head Quarters, Ahmedabad.
Mr. K. P. Anklesaria	.. Sub-Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad District.
Mr. S. M. Kadri	.. Sub-Inspector of Police, Surat District.

Rao Saheb.

Mr. S. M. Betrabet	.. Head Clerk, Office of the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, Poona.
Mr. B. K. Paithankar	.. Inspector of Police, Ratnagiri District.
Mr. G. K. Pathak	.. Sub-Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad District.
Mr. J. D. Mehta	.. Sub-Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.
Mr. H. R. Thakkar	.. Sub-Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

King's Police Medal.

T. Robinson, Esquire	.. District Superintendent of Police.
P. B. Wilkins, Esquire	.. Officiating District Superintendent of Police.
C. H. De V. Moss, Esquire	.. Officiating District Superintendent of Police.
K. B. Bendigeri	.. Head Constable, G.I.P. and M. & S. M. Railways.

The number of rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money rewards was 8,164 during the year under report, as against 6,897 in 1930. There were 5 cases of special promotion as against 3 in the previous year.

The total sum spent in rewards in the Presidency proper during 1931-32 was Rs. 38,025 as against Rs. 39,520 in 1930-1931.

Education.

39. In an actual strength of 626 officers and 17,260 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police), the number of literate officers and men was 626 and 12,382 respectively, against 608 and 12,175 in 1930. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 71·44 in 1930 to 72·72 in 1931.

The primary schools established at certain Head Quarters viz. at Ahmedabad, Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri, continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

40. There was a considerable drop in the number of resignations which fell from 234 in 1930 to 172 in 1931. The figure for 1931 was the lowest during the quinquennium as is shown below :—

Resignations.

1927	248
1928	264
1929	267
1930	234
1931	172

No more satisfactory or encouraging reply could be given to those who are attempting to dissuade men from remaining in Government Service.

41. The number of vacancies dropped from 336 in 1930 to 313 in the year under report. The fall was due to some extent to fewer resignations. The largest numbers of vacancies were on the B.B. & C.I. Railway (36), in Surat (31) and Ahmedabad (26).

Vacancies and Recruiting.

There were 1,045 enlistments during the year under report as against 1,456 in 1930. The number of casualties in the Force, inclusive of deaths, fell from 1,212 in 1930 to 1,040 in the year under report. Of these, 483 or a percentage of 46·44 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 595 or a percentage of 49·09 in 1930.

The orders issued in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated 11th April 1931, regarding enlistment of members of the depressed classes in the Police Department have been carefully observed in the Presidency proper.

There are already 297 men of the depressed classes in the Police Department. 91 members of this class offered for enlistment during 1931, of whom 78 were enlisted. The remaining 13 men were rejected as they failed to comply with the physical or educational standards laid down. No candidate from this class was rejected on account of his caste.

42. In the year under review the health statistics show a deterioration in 16 districts as against 13 in 1930. The increase in sickness was most marked in Thana, Panch Mahals, Bijapur and Broach where the proportion of sick Policemen to strength was 109·33, 76·35, 41·73 and 68·18 respectively against 51·05, 51·61, 18·20 and 46·02 in the year before.

Health.

The highest percentage of sickness was again in Kanara (313·78) followed by Sholapur (149·35), Kolaba (149·25) and Ratnagiri (129·56).

It is unfortunate that there should have been an increase in sickness in the year under report. The increase is attributable to the prevalence of malaria during the latter part of the year, owing to heavy rains towards the close of the monsoon and also in part to the inadequate and unsuitable housing accommodation available to the Constabulary, upon which I have repeatedly commented in previous reports.

Escapes and Recaptures.

43. During the year under report 55 persons escaped, 8 from jails and lockups, 37 from Police custody and 10 from the custody of the Village Police, as against a total of 98 in the year before. Of the 55 persons who escaped, 39 were recaptured.

Supply.

44. A sum of Rs. 2,33,273 was spent during the financial year 1931-32 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency proper against Rs. 5,73,856 in the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 3,40,583.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition Shops—Supplementary Statement No. II.

45. There were 427 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition in the year under report as against 445 in the year before. Of these, 420 were inspected by gazetted police officers, compared with 384 in the previous year. The number of licenses for possession or carrying of arms decreased from 35,554 in 1930 to 34,929 in the year under report. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of the conditions of licenses was 89 as against 62 in the previous year. Of the former, 51 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 2,020 as against Rs. 1,016 in the preceding year.

Work of the Prosecuting Staff.

46. The number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors totalled 3,617 against 5,573 in 1930. The number of cases ending in conviction stood at 2,889 as against 4,129 in the year before, giving a percentage of 79·87 against 74·08 in 1930. The improvement was gratifying. It was most marked in the Northern Range (80·39 against 74·08). The highest percentage was recorded by Ahmednagar (87·42), followed by Surat (86·00), Bombay Suburban District (85·90), Poona (84·90) and Kaira (83·63).

Head Constables conducted 7,507 cases against 9,584 in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 6,313 or 84·09 percentage against 6,841 or 71·37 percentage in the previous year. The results obtained by Head Constables were eminently satisfactory.

Drill.

47. The general standard of drill throughout the Presidency proper was well maintained despite the fact that men from the reserve had to be deputed frequently on special duty in connection with Mill Strikes, Satyagraha agitation, etc.

Musketry.

48. Of the twenty districts armed with ·303 rifles, 19 completed the full course of musketry practices. The Bombay Suburban District, of which the Rifle Squad was deputed to Kurla for duty in connection with a mill-strike, was the exception.

The number of marksmen in the Rifle Squad (including Mounted Police) rose from 88 in 1930 to 144 during the year under report which indicates a very sensible improvement. The first prize was won by a Head Constable of the Poona District.

The results in relation to ordinary armed police are confused by the fact that in some districts the ·410 musket was employed and in others the ·476 musket. In the year prior to that under review, the first stage in the programme of re-armament was completed by the supply of ·410 muskets in replacement of ·476 bore muskets in the districts of Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba, which thus had the benefit of the new muskets in firing their course. The second stage in the programme of re-armament was to have been completed in the year under review by the supply of ·410's to the West Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Ratnagiri Districts and the two Railways and the musketry practices of men armed with muskets was, therefore, suspended in these districts during the period of transition from one arm to the other. The men in the remaining districts were put through a complete course of practices with either the ·476 or the ·410 muskets and 1,663 qualified as marksmen as against 1,065 in 1930. It would be valueless to compare these figures as a whole for the reason already stated that they are confused by the introduction of a new weapon in the ·410 musket. Comparing the results of the ordinary armed police armed with ·476 bore muskets and ·410 muskets separately, there is every ground for belief that, with full re-armament, the standard of musketry in the Presidency proper will improve very considerably.

In the Presidency proper, 649 officers were armed with revolvers and 540 of them completed the full course of practices under the "sense of direction theory", 94 qualifying as marksmen. The first prize was again won by the Ahmedabad Head Quarters Officiating Inspector Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Rahim.

Buildings.

49. During the financial year 1931-32, an allotment of Rs. 18,600 was sanctioned for Police Major Works. Of this allotment, a sum of Rs. 12,000 was intended for the conversion of the lockup at Kurla, Bombay Suburban District, into a subsidiary jail and the balance of Rs. 6,600 for constructing police lines at Ahwa, Dangs. Government subsequently decided that, as a measure of retrenchment, the above two works should be postponed. Excluding a sum of Rs. 700 which had already been utilized for filling in the foundations of the police lines at Ahwa, the whole of the allotment sanctioned was surrendered.

The discretionary grant for "Minor Works" was Rs. 47,000 as against Rs. 59,000 in 1930-31 and that for "petty construction and repairs" was Rs. 30,000 as against a similar amount in the year before. The grant of Rs. 47,000 for Minor Works was subsequently reduced to Rs. 23,030 as a measure of retrenchment.

In my previous reports the urgent need for better housing accommodation for the police has been repeatedly emphasized in detail. I can only urge yet once again that the earliest possible opportunity should be seized to grapple with the problem of housing the Police in a suitable manner. The situation is steadily growing worse and, sooner or later, it will have to be tackled. If the contentment and discipline of the men are to be maintained, it is essential that they should be housed

together in sanitary quarters. That they should be scattered or that they should be required to live in lines that have been condemned as unfit for human habitation is a device of evils, but when both these evils operate together (as in many places they do) the contentment and discipline of the men must inevitably deteriorate. The lee-way to be made up is very great and nothing but special measures of a generous nature will be of any avail.

Village Police.

50. The Village Police rendered special assistance in 412 cases during the year as against 251 in the previous year. 412 village policemen were rewarded as against 365 in 1930. Of these, 200 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets and four by the presentation of swords and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,460. On the other hand 669 Village Police were reported for neglect of duty against an equal number in 1930. Of the former, 343 were punished departmentally and 58, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted. Of these, 29 were convicted.

It is very gratifying to note that a much larger number of the Village Police rendered special assistance to the Police than in the year before.

Incidents of Note.

51. The year was not free from industrial unrest and the Police were frequently called upon to protect property and to prevent rioting and intimidation. A serious and troublesome strike occurred at Kurla in the Bombay Suburban District which extended over a period of three and a half months. In Sholapur, a large additional police force was employed for about a month in assisting to maintain order during a mill-strike. Certain other places also were affected by industrial strikes but as these were of minor importance, it is not necessary to refer to them in detail here.

Special police arrangements were made in connection with the journeys in this Presidency of the outgoing and incoming Viceroys during April 1931.

The great Sinhast Fair, which is celebrated in the Nasik District every twelfth year, opened on 5th November 1931.

A movement which caused the Police much anxiety was the sustained attempt of the "Untouchables" to establish their claim to equal treatment with caste Hindus in Nasik City. In March 1931, a number of untouchables attempted to effect an entry into the famous Kala Ram Temple. They went in procession to the temple to offer "satyagraha" and then proceeded to the Godavari River bed near the "kund" set apart for the use of untouchables. Here an altercation arose between the untouchables and the Sanatanists of an Akhada situated close by, which developed into a riot. The situation did not, fortunately, assume serious proportions, thanks to action taken by the Police. To prevent further troubles, the District Magistrate was forced to issue an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. This had the

desired effect and the untouchables suspended their Satyagraha for the time being.

On 5th November 1931, the untouchables went in a large procession through Nasik city to mark the re-opening of their attempts to enter the Kala Ram Temple during the first portion of the Sinhast Fair. To avoid the possibility of further trouble, orders under Sections 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and 42 of the District Police Act were issued. The untouchables, however, disregarded the order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and tried to force their way into the Kala Ram Temple by a side entrance, assaulting high-caste passers-by and individual Police officers. This led to the arrest of a number of untouchables. Efforts were made by various local bodies to bring about a compromise between the contending parties but without result. On 13th December 1931 the untouchables started Satyagraha at Ram Kund. The Sanatanists collected in force and formed a cordon around the sacred pools to prevent the untouchables from entering them. Feelings on both sides ran so high that nothing but the presence of an adequate Police Force prevented a riot from taking place. The Sanatanist leaders, being alarmed at the situation, approached the District Magistrate and requested him to issue an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, binding both parties to refrain from going near the "kunds". The leaders of the contending parties were assembled and the provisions of the order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were explained to them, after which they dispersed and a Police guard was posted on the Ram Kund and maintained there till the end of the year.

On the 22nd July 1931 an attempt was made by a student named Wasudeo Balwant Gogte to assassinate His Excellency Sir Ernest Hotson, Acting Governor of Bombay, when, at the invitation of the College Authorities, he visited the Fergusson College, Poona. As His Excellency entered the Wadia Library Hall, where the students had gathered in force to meet him, Gogte fired two shots from a revolver at point-blank range. Although both shots hit His Excellency over the region of the heart, no serious harm was caused owing to the ammunition being defective. His Excellency immediately closed with the would-be assassin and threw him to the ground, while the Aide-de-camp in waiting removed from his possession two loaded revolvers. He was then handed over to the Police who had been excluded from the College premises at the particular request of the College Authorities. As their Excellencies were leaving the College, there was an unseemly demonstration, one of the students smashing the window at the back of the car in which they were seated.

The investigation of the case was entrusted to the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department. After a trial lasting several days, Gogate was convicted under Sections 307, Indian Penal Code, and 19 (*e*) and (*f*) Arms Act, being sentenced to 8 and 4 years respectively, the sentences to run concurrently.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

52. The School re-opened after the December vacation on 5th January 1931.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath was Principal of the School from the beginning of the year till 12th November 1931 when he proceeded on leave. He was succeeded by Mr. H. B. Kidd who continued in the post till the end of the year.

During the year the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the school on the dates shown against them :—

(1) Mr. E. M. O'Flynn, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, on 4th January 1931.

(2) Mr. B. H. Taylor, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, on 19th November 1931.

No recruitment was made for the direct appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police during 1931.

38 students were admitted to the school for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1931 and 34 for the subsequent course in July 1931.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1931, out of 27 students who appeared, 24 passed successfully, 5 with honours. In the second examination, which took place in November 1931, of the 27 students who appeared, 26 passed, 3 with honours.

In both terms the usual "mock-trial" was held in which both instructors and students displayed a keen interest. The first mock-trial, which took place at the end of March 1931, was witnessed in part by the Sessions Judge, Nasik. Both "mock-trials" were most successful and proved to be as interesting as they were instructive.

The general health of the School was good throughout the year except for one case of intermittent fever, one of jaundice and one of typhoid fever. The three students who suffered recovered in due course. There were two cases of broken arms owing to falls in the riding-school. The students concerned did not suffer any lasting ill-effects from the accidents and both passed successfully in their examinations.

The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year was of a high order.

The Honourable Mr. G. A. Thomas visited the School on 4th November 1931. Due to pressure of work in districts, it was not practicable to arrange for Executive officers to come to the school to lecture.

Mr. Herapath, ably assisted by Mr. Phadke and an efficient staff of instructors, was able to maintain the high standard of efficiency for which the school is noted.

Administrative and other Changes.

53. The administrative and other changes effected during the year were :—

(1) The abolition of the Mounted Police in the Kaira District.

(2) The permanent retention of the Nasik Road Police Station with the necessary strength.

(3) The creation of an Outpost at Hosritti in the Dharwar District.

(4) The abolition of the following outposts :—

(*a*) Vajiria outpost in the Panch Mahals District.

(*b*) Songaon outpost in the Poona District.

(*c*) Colaba outpost on the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

Miscellaneous.

54. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 3,313 was afforded to 55 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows Fund for Constabulary" as against Rs. 3,852 to 69 families in the year before.

During the year, 1,725 officers and men and 3 clerks joined the General Provident Fund and 31 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance policies.

The number of policemen who were sued for indebtedness in civil courts was 443 as against 525 in 1930.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in various districts continued to prosper and to do good work.

Needs of the Department.

55. The needs of the department continue to be numerous and very pressing. They have been set out, year after year, in succeeding reports and no useful object would be served by recapitulating them with the finances of the Presidency in their present state.

Salient Features.

56. The Civil Disobedience Movement continued to occupy the attention of the Police during the year, though not so completely as it did in 1930. The truce arrived at under what is known as the "Irwin-Gandhi pact" was, in fact, a period of preparation. While the more active and open hostilities of 1930 gradually ceased, the followers of Congress concentrated their energies on keeping alive the war-mentality. Their strangle hold upon the country was not relaxed and they made sustained efforts to widen the sphere of their control, paying particular attention to rural tracts. Their methods became more subterranean and, therefore, more difficult to control. The progress of the movement, however, is so well known and of such general interest and importance that there is no necessity to discuss it in detail in a Police report. It is sufficient to emphasize the point that the scarcely concealed propaganda aimed at keeping alive the hatred of, and contempt for, Government fostered during the campaign of 1930 and the carefully concealed efforts to infect rural tracts with the Congress views imposed upon the Police a ceaseless vigil, circumscribing their activities in other directions and seriously hampering their efforts towards the prevention and detection of crime.

The outstanding feature of the year was the very pronounced decrease in reported cognizable crime—both ordinary and serious. This has been discussed in the opening paragraphs of this report. There was an improvement in the percentage of property recovered. There was also some diminution in the number of pending and undetected cases, and an improvement in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true. There was also an increase in the number of cases sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. These may be described as the most prominent features of the year's working.

In regard to the general work and conduct of the Police during the year, I quote below the remarks of the two Range Deputy Inspectors General who were constantly on the move and, therefore, in close touch with each district.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, writes :—

"In regard to the rank and file they have displayed unflinching loyalty and devotion to duty, coupled with a high standard of discipline."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, writes :—

"In conclusion, I think, it may be fairly claimed that the Police have had a very successful year. There has been a considerable drop in cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code. The results of disposal of crime have improved and in some other respects such as drill, distinct progress has been made. Added to this, the Force as a whole has remained a well-disciplined and business-like body of men who have carried out their multifarious duties willingly and efficiently. For this state of affairs much credit is due to Superintendents and I am happy to be able to say that every district in the Range, including the Railways, was administered with much ability and sound common sense. I was much impressed by the knowledge which all Superintendents displayed of their charges and by their eagerness to seek and adopt remedies for any conditions which required improvement; and I acknowledge with much gratitude the manner in which they co-operated with myself.

Sub-Divisional Officers also showed much keenness and activity and their work was uniformly good."

With these remarks I am in very cordial agreement. As I reported last year, the first year of the Civil Disobedience Movement brought out the best that was in the Police ; they were put to a test of the greatest severity and they did not fail; on the contrary, the strain put upon them served to consolidate them and a year of unprecedented difficulty left the Force a more corporate, dependable and well-disciplined body than it found it. The strain in 1931 was, perhaps, less acute than it had been in 1930 but none the less conditions were very far from normal and the Police were constantly on the *qui vive* doing what they could to neutralize the efforts of the leaders of the movement. There was little, if indeed any, improvement in the relations between the Police and the public generally and the Force had to rely almost entirely on its own resources. It is, I consider remarkable that, working in such conditions, the Police have been able to show such results as they have achieved. It is, of course, inevitable that constant preoccupation with political or quasi-political work and the pressing need for economy which has hampered progress since the War should have retarded the advance of the Police along the path of professional efficiency, but it is a matter of great satisfaction to me to be able to feel that, after upwards of eleven years as Inspector General, I am handing over to my successor a Force which has been tried to the uttermost and has not been found wanting—a Force upon the loyalty of which Government can rely with every feeling of confidence. I feel assured that, in the fulness of time, the public they serve will acknowledge the sterling work of the Police no less generously than have Government.

Concluding Remarks.

57. During the year under review one Indian Police officer and three officers from the Bombay Provincial Service retired. From the latter cadre, one officer was invalided and one died. Two Assistant Superintendents of Police were recruited during the year. An abnormally

large number of Assistant Superintendents of Police held charge of Districts ; and, though some of them were very junior in service, they administered their charges in a thoroughly efficient manner.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, has mentioned the following officers for good work :—

Superintendents of Police.

Mr. G. Y. S. Farrant,
,, T. Robinson,
,, A. W. Pryde,
Mr. C. H. Reynolds, and
,, P. B. Wilkins.

Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. D. B. T. Judge, and
Mr. C. W. E. Uren.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. M. V. Nabar,
Khan Bahadur N. D. Shroff,
Khan Bahadur P. H. Antia,
Rao Saheb J. B. Desai, and
Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, has mentioned the following officers :—

Superintendents of Police.

Mr. P. M. Stewart,
,, W. R. G. Smith,
,, J. W. Rowland,
Mr. M. T. O'Gorman, and
,, A. E. Caffin.

Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. N. M. Kamte,
Mr. C. M. S. Yates.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Mr. A. F. Clarke, M.B.E.,
,, J. De Silva,
,, C. F. Lokur,
,, R. S. Kate,
Mr. C. W. Condon,
,, A. B. Ghorpade,
Khan Saheb N. N. Sadri, and
Mr. S. A. T. Brown.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has mentioned the following gazetted officers :—

Rao Saheb D. C. Desai (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch),
Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Tribes Branch),
Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothavala, M.B.E. (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch),
Rao Bahadur A. R. Akool (Superintendent, Finger Print Bureau).

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"The District Superintendents of Police, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat, have submitted a very interesting history of the Civil Disobedience movement in their districts. It is a matter of gratification that the Police Administration in the Division was carried out most efficiently and with great restraint in face of difficult circumstances arising out of an abnormal situation.

"The Commissioner endorses the praise bestowed on the Police force in general and officers named by the District Superintendents of Police and the Deputy Inspector General in particular."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"In my last year's summary I expressed my admiration of the loyalty and good discipline of the Force as a whole. My more intimate knowledge of its working gathered as the result of a year's experience has only enhanced the feeling. All ranks are to be congratulated on a splendid year's work."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"The Division from a Police point of view must be said to have had a satisfactory year. As compared with the average of recent years, crime has been kept well in check and has been on the whole efficiently dealt with, although the standard of detection as remarked by the Deputy Inspector General is still not too good. Though the percentage of convictions is good, the percentage of true cases undetected appears large. The greater number of these cases consists of house-breaking and theft. To the remarks of the Deputy Inspector General regarding the morale, demeanour and general conduct of the force I have nothing to add except to record my appreciation of the steadfast devotion to duty which officers and men displayed in a year which was still of exceptional stress, though not so much so as its predecessor. The Delhi Pact afforded a respite. The spell of nine months which preceded the revival of civil disobedience movement was utilised by the Congress to better its forces. The work of reorganization and preparation by the Congress was carried on with particular vigour in the Dharwar District and at the end of the year it appeared that the revival of the movement would cause infinite trouble to the Police. Though the ordinances greatly eased the situation, the work of the force in countering the agitation when it actually broke out deserves all praise."

Mr. N. P. A. Smith worked as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police throughout the year. No man could have wished a more hard working or efficient Assistant. He has placed me deeply in his debt and I would gratefully acknowledge the important part that he has played in the administration of the Department in a year of great difficulty.

Mr. M. P. La Bouchardiere was Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, throughout the year. He once more dealt very efficiently with a heavy burden of work and never spared himself.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch was Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, throughout the year. He administered his Department with his customary thoroughness and attention to detail.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, from 1st January 1931 to 14th November 1931. He continued to supervise the work in his Range with great energy and zeal and I am greatly indebted to him for his invaluable assistance. He was succeeded by Mr. E. E. Turner who held charge of the Range to the end of the year.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., was Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, throughout the year. He administered his Range with his usual efficiency and I am indebted to him for his great assistance and for much sound advice.

Office Establishment.

My own Office had a trying year and were working throughout at high pressure. I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the whole staff laboured and of the sustained energy with which they tackled their daily task. In particular would I refer to the excellent work of my Office Superintendent, Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin, of my Head Clerk, Rao Saheb Betrabet and of Mr. Abdul Ghani, the Head of the Administrative Branch.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

Appendix A referred to in paragraph 5.

APPENDIX A REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 5.

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime during 1931.

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1931. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders reported during 1931	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 1931	Dacoity, 1931	Robbery, 1931	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, 1931	Thefts (including cattle thefts), 1931	Cases of receiving stolen property, 1931	Total serious crime, 1931	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	2·15	·06	·02	·05	·02	·46	·62	·05	1·31	
2. Broach	1·18	·05	...	·02	·03	·32	·20	·03	·71	
3. Kaira	1·78	·04	·02	·04	·02	·50	·44	·03	1·13	
4. Panch Mahals	1·66	·04	·03	·01	·04	·43	·43	·03	·87	
5. Surat	·79	·01	·007	·007	·01	·13	·21	·02	·45	
6. Thana	1·54	·02	·01	·005	·03	·44	·50	·02	1·05	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	4·04	·07	·005	·02	·04	1·10	1·58	·02	2·87	
8. Ahmednagar	·96	·01	·005	·01	·03	·25	·34	·006	·66	
9. East Khandesh	1·26	·01	·007	·02	·04	·39	·40	·02	·90	
10. West Khandesh	·88	·01	·007	·02	·04	·24	·29	·01	·64	
11. Nasik	1·35	·01	·003	·01	·05	·40	·49	·02	·96	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·48	·02	·01	·02	·03	·39	·49	·02	1·01	
12. Poona	1·27	·01	·007	·005	·02	·30	·60	·02	·98	
13. Satara	·76	·02	·001	·005	·02	·20	·26	·005	·52	
14. Sholapur	1·05	03	·01	·02	·05	·18	·39	·02	·73	
15. Belgaum	·82	·03	·01	·02	·02	·22	·18	·005	·51	
16. Bijapur	·73	·02	·006	·006	·03	·21	·16	·02	·48	
17. Dharwar	·95	·02	·006	·008	·03	·33	·29	·02	·72	
18. Kanara	·69	·009	·004	·004	·01	·19	·29	·004	·52	
19. Kolaba	·54	·01	·006	...	·01	·14	·19	·006	·38	
20. Ratnagiri	·30	·004	·002	...	·001	·07	·12	·002	·22	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	·93	·01	·006	·009	·02	·22	·38	·01	·68	
Total, for Presidency proper, including Railways.	1·20	·02	·008	·01	·03	·30	·43	·02	·84	

APPENDIX B (Refered to in paragraph 10)

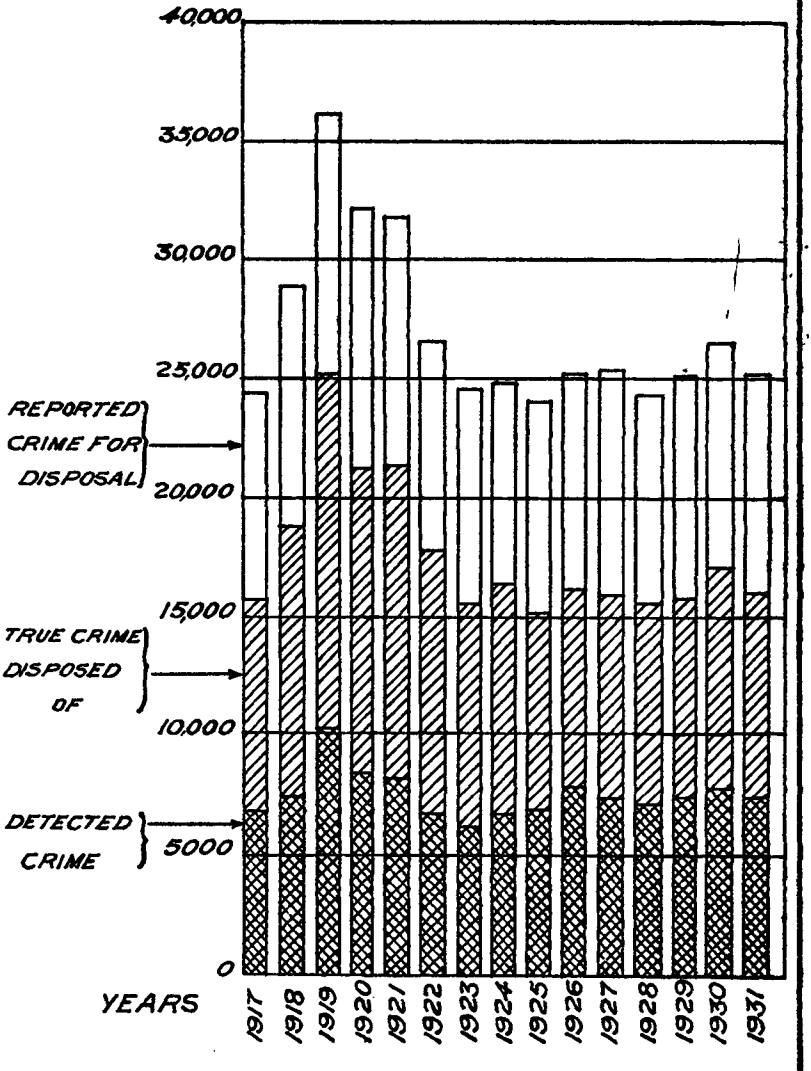
POLICE COGNIZABLE CRIME

under the Indian Penal Code

(CLASSES I to V)

for the Presidency proper

from 1917 to 1931



G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1932.

APPENDIX C REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 20.

Details regarding persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

1		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year 2	Number ordered to furnish security 3	Number who furnished security 4	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 5	Number who went to jail in default of security 6	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year 7	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) 8
Northern Range ...	1930	817	438	331	...	107	197	70·64
	1931	1,017	565	448	...	117	173	66·94
Southern Range ...	1930	726	350	296	...	60	220	69·17
	1931	870	363	289	...	74	249	58·45
Total ...	1930	1,543	788	627	...	167	417	69·98
	1931	1,887	928	737	...	191	422	63·34

APPENDIX D REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 28.

Statistical figures showing the working of the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City, during the year 1931, as compared with those of 1930.

Serial No.	Particulars	1930	1931
1	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of	38,858	38,181
2	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for record.	3,926	3,338
3	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record under the Finger Print Rules.	4,603	3,166
4	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the end of the year.	38,181	37,710
5	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from the City Police and from other Provinces.	15,289	16,031
6	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of Serial No. 5.	5,098	5,082
7	Number of Finger Impression Slips referred to the Poona and other Bureaux for search.	18,753	15,667
8	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of Serial No. 7.	5,411	2,396
9	Number of Re-convicted Slips prepared and received for record.	3,693	3,141
10	Number of Finger Impression Slips and Re-convicted Slips sent to other Bureaux for record.	7,029	5,918
11	Number of cases in which exhibits were received for examination and expert opinion.	73	62
12	Amount of expert opinion fees received ...	Rs. 760	Rs. 630
13	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to give expert evidence.	64	49
14	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to visit scenes of offences for inspection of foot and finger impressions.	34	20
15	Number of men trained as operators for the City Police.	27	36

APPENDIX E REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 30.

Statement showing the statistics regarding Motor Vehicles for the year 1931.

District	Number of Motor Vehicles		Number of Driving Licenses		"A" Permits		"B" Permits	
	Registered	Re-registered	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad ...	354	843	365	2,015	157	130	267	182
Broach ...	13	95	10	146	17	20	23	26
Kaira ...	52	251	54	349	50	139	56	193
Panch Mahals ...	10	86	39	148	21	20	25	26
Surat ...	63	574	119	878	131	127	197	164
Thana ...	51	373	55	326	137	193	130	264
Bombay Suburban District.	104	679	87	196	187	80	123	170
Ahmednagar ...	55	390	205	620	66	204	144	241
East Khandesh ...	85	200	82	731	188	200	168	261
West Khandesh ...	55	552	101	587	93	232	147	257
Nasik ...	77	516	112	823	91	282	232	294
Total, Northern Range.	919	4,559	1,229	6,819	1,138	1,627	1,512	2,078
Poona ...	357	2,106	1,113	2,632	353	363	340	603
Satara ...	50	372	130	557	185	256	265	312
Sholapur ...	73	370	112	595	95	160	130	207
Belgaum ...	218	388	241	758	303	330	478	363
Bijapur ...	13	134	18	285	43	94	36	157
Dharwar ...	15	18	140	796	46	272	57	378
Kanara ...	10	158	80	304	36	117	60	180
Kolaba ...	24	266	46	329	74	171	61	217
Ratnagiri ...	36	172	41	290	98	154	95	196
Total, Southern Range.	796	3,984	1,921	6,546	1,233	1,896	1,522	2,613
Grand Total ...	1,715	8,543	3,150	13,365	2,371	3,523	3,034	4,691

No. 13.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE :

Poona, 1st June 1932.

FROM

G. S. WILSON, Esquire, C.S.I.,
Officiating Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper, Part II, for the year 1931, together with the usual accompaniments, submitted by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

2. An extract from the letter containing the remarks made by the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, Dharwar, is also attached.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. S. WILSON,
Officiating Inspector-General of Police.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND AND BOMBAY CITY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1931.

Statistics.

During the year under report no new tribe has been notified under the Criminal Tribes Act. One gang of Bagdis from the Poona District has been declared a Criminal Tribe during the year. This gang has been shown separately and not included in the mixed gang group as its members were all of one tribe. The number of mixed gangs remained the same, i.e. 153.

The total number of registered members belonging to all tribes including mixed gangs at the end of the year 1930 was 21,902, compared with 22,016 at the beginning of that year.

Additions and alterations.

During the year 912 members of different tribes and gangs were registered, 247 died, 2,151 were exempted from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. Owing to the introduction of the new rules several members of the criminal tribes were removed from the register as they did not come under the category of those who are liable for registration as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9356-III/68/2, dated 23rd June 1931. 76 registered members were sent under orders of Government to the places mentioned below :—

Settlements	75
Under Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	
Other Provinces	1
Under Section 13, Criminal Tribes Act.	
	76

The total number on the register at the end of the year was 20,352. Of these 15,693 are restricted under Section 11 while 4,659 are subject to the provisions of Section 10 only. 672 persons were absconding and 427 were in jail at the end of the year. These figures are for the registered members outside settlements.

Details relating to all tribes are shown in Statement I.

The number of registered members inside settlements whose registers are in the keeping of the District Superintendents of

Police of the Districts in which the settlements are situated was as under :—

District.	Number of registered members inside Settlements.
Panch Mahals	71
Thana	182
East Khandesh	58
Poona	210
Belgaum	403
Bijapur	380
Dharwar	1,018
Kanara	29
Sholapur	1,494
	3,845

A statement showing the number of registered members according to tribes residing in the various settlements is given below :—

Name of the tribe.	Number of persons in Settlements (inclusive) of those on probation during 1931.
Berads	98
Bhampta Rajput	6
Bhampta Takari	1,035
Bhils	66
Chapparband	19
Dharala	31
Dhangar	2
Futgudi	14
Haranshikari	817
Hurs	45
Kaikadi	544
Katbu	9
Katkari-Kathodi	1
Koli	12
Lamani	27
Mang	13
Mang-garudi	798
Ramoshi	27
Sansia	154
Tadvi	14
Thakur	1
Waddar	93
Waghri	17
Mixed gangs	2
Total ..	3,845

Application of the Act to new tribes or gangs.

2. During the year a gang of Bagdis consisting of 18 members from the Poona District was declared as a Criminal Tribe under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9652/2-I, dated 17th September 1931. The movements of the members of this gang are restricted to the Poona District

Additions to, and removals from, the register.

3. The total number of members struck off the register during the year was 2,398 as against 1,333 last year. The following tables give details of the members struck off the register by District and by tribe separately.

According to District.

District.	Number struck off the register owing to			
	Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons	Total.
Ahmedabad	..	4	....	4
Kaira	97	....	246	343
Thana	11	1	....	12
Ahmednagar	17	26	....	43
East Khandesh	9	33	5	47
West Khandesh	14	107	267	388
Nasik	33	1,330	14	1,377
Poona	4	4	1	9
Satara	8	1	4	13
Sholapur	8	16	....	24
Belgaum	13	47	....	60
Bijapur	20	9	....	29
Dharwar	12	33	....	45
Kolaba	1	....	3	4
Total ..	247	1,611	540	2,398

According to Tribe.

Tribe.	Number struck off the register owing to			
	Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons.	Total.
Berad	16	52	....	68
Bhampta Rajput	1	1	....	2
Bhampta Takari	3	57	2	62
Bhils	31	467	4	502
Dharala	6	....	246	252
Futgudi	11	....	....	11
Haranshikari	14	91	1	106
Kaikadi	2	4	6	12
Kammi	1	3	....	4
Katbu	1	....	....	1
Kathodi	..	10	....	10
Koli	8	228	4	240
Lamani	23	18	....	41
Mang	3	....	....	3
Mang-garudi	19	582	25	626
Ramoshi	5	3	....	8
Sansi	2	1	....	3
Tadvi	1	12	1	14
Thakur	2	60	....	62
Wanjari	1	2	....	3
Waddar	4	9	3	16
Waghri	91	4	....	95
Mixed gangs	2	7	248	257
Total ..	247	1,611*	540	2,398

**Note.*—This includes registrations which lapsed on the introduction of the new rules.

The above figures show a very marked increase in the number of members removed from the registers. This was mainly due to the introduction of the new rules in which the registration of such persons is restricted to members of Criminal Tribes who have been convicted, or reasonably suspected of having been concerned in the commission of a non-bailable offence. Thus the registration of a number of persons, noticeably Dharalas, automatically lapse under the new rules.

The orders regarding the registration and restrictions of the Waghris and Dharalas of the Kaira District were altogether withdrawn by Government in their Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9356-III/68/2, dated 23rd June 1931. New orders in respect of these two tribes have been issued and the work of registering their members and bringing them under the provisions of the new rules is in progress.

The registration of Bhils and Tadvis (for whom special orders exist) is being effected in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9752-I, dated 5th December 1927 and Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9752-I/13877, dated 7th January 1930, respectively.

The work of rectifying defective Criminal Tribe Registers (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2912/2, dated 5th January 1928) is complete with the exception of a few cases in which the Criminal Tribe Registrees are absconding ever since 1928 from Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts.

The members who were in jail were transferred for release to their respective Districts and were registered on the expiry of their sentences.

The number of members of all-Criminal Tribes added to, and struck off the register during the past three years is given in the following table :—

Year.	Number added during the year.	Number struck off owing to		
		Death.	Improvement of character.	Other reasons.
1928	1,961	313	2,375	166
1929	2,338	280	839	126
1930	1,447	275	472	586
1931	946	247	1,611	540

Statement I-A appended to this report gives details regarding the registered population of the Bombay Presidency outside settlements according to tribes and statement 1-B the distribution according to Districts.

Only one new member whose registration had been cancelled in previous years was brought again on the register for having reverted to crime. He was a Pardhi ex-settler whose registration had been cancelled by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer in the year 1928 and who had been allowed to live in the Sholapur District. During the year he was convicted under Sections 392-414, Indian Penal Code and in addition was known to have been harbouring absconding settlers. He has been re-registered and steps have been taken to intern him in a settlement.

Roll Call.

4. Every registered member unless specially exempted is required to report himself daily to the village headman between the hours of 9 and 10 p.m.

For a long time it had been felt that this roll-call was insufficient as a check and house visits in addition had been suggested. Government in the new rules have now permitted Police Station Officers and village headmen concerned to pay domiciliary visits to verify the presence of the registered members of the criminal tribes. This new measure it is hoped will be of considerable help in controlling crime.

Total convictions of tribesmen under the Indian Penal Code.

5. Convictions of members of criminal tribes, both registered and unregistered, for offences against coinage and property and for other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code are shown below with the figures of the last three years:—

Year.	Offences against		Other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Total.
	Coinage.	Property.		
1928	2	810	290	1,102
1929	2	846	263	1,111
1930	2	757	310	1,069
1931	....	822	417	1,239

173 settlers from different settlements as compared with 149 last year were convicted for offences under Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report. Of these 3 were liable for enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act but only one was dealt with under that section.

The following statement shows convictions under the Indian Penal Code, according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe.	Offences against the coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Total.	
	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.	Registered members.	Unregistered members.
Berad	..	..	19	35	3	26	22	61
Bhampta Rajput.. ..	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	2
Bhampta Takari.. ..	..	..	8	9	..	..	8	9
Bhil	..	..	69	141	14	75	83	216
Chapparband	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Chhara	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Dharala	..	..	16	169	6	179	22	348
Futgudi	..	..	5	4	..	..	5	4
Karanshikari	..	..	3	2	6	..	9	2
Kaikadi	..	..	40	5	..	..	40	5
Kammi	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Kathodi (Katkari) ..	..	..	2	34	..	12	2	46
Koli	..	..	4	22	..	12	4	34
Lamani	..	..	11	5	1	6	12	11
Mang	..	..	7	21	1	8	8	29
Mang-garudi	..	..	37	4	25	1	62	5
Pasi	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Ramoshi	..	..	6	38	1	..	7	38
Sansi	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Tadvi	..	..	6	16	2	..	8	16
Thakur	..	..	9	11	5	7	14	18
Waddar	..	..	1	10	..	1	1	11
Wanjari	..	..	2	6	..	5	2	11
Waghri	..	..	28	1	18	..	46	1
Mixed gangs	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	2
Total ..	..	..	280	542	83	334	363	876

From the above statement it will be seen that the crime committed by the unregistered members of criminal tribes is double that committed by the registered ones. This while not conclusive seems to indicate that registration prevents crime.

The following statement shows the percentage of convictions of registered members to the registered population according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe.	Number of registered members at the close of the year.	For offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under Section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of convictions to registered population (2 decimal points only.)
Berad ..	764	22	....	28	50	6·55
Bhampta Rajput.	210	4	4	28	36	17·14
Bhampta Takari .	242	8	....	21	29	11·98
Bhil ..	2,247	83	4	150	237	10·55
Chapparband ..	4	..	....	1	1	25·00
Dharala ..	471	22	....	51	73	15·49
Futgudi ..	224	5	2	..	7	3·12
Haranshikari ..	700	9	....	38	47	6·71
Kaikadi ..	164	40	1	8	49	29·88
Katbu ..	149	..	....	7	7	4·70
Katkari ..	24	2	1	2	5	20·83
Koli ..	226	4	1	7	12	5·31
Lamani ..	2,006	12	....	53	65	3·24
Mang ..	393	8	....	14	22	5·60
Mang-garudi ..	1,024	62	3	35	100	9·77
Pasi ..	1	1	....	..	1	..
Ramoshi ..	595	7	....	19	26	4·37
Sansi ..	34	2	....	4	6	17·65
Tadvi ..	98	8	....	5	13	13·27
Thakur ..	101	14	....	4	18	17·82
Waddar ..	233	1	....	7	8	3·43
Wanjari ..	45	2	....	2	4	8·88
Waghri ..	10,099	46	5	40	91	·90
Mixed gangs ..	210	1	1	7	9	4·29

Convictions of registered members for offences under Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act and other laws as compared with the preceding three years are shown below :—

Year.	Number of registered members at the close of the year.	For offences under Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under Section 118 of Criminal Procedure Code.	For Cognizable offences under other Acts.	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	Percentage of convictions to registered population.
1928 ..	21,078	309	44	64	1,029	1,446	6·86
1929 ..	22,095	275	38	34	763	1,110	5·02
1930 ..	21,902	286	18	42	694	1,040	4·75
1931 ..	20,352	363	11	14	542	930	4·52

The above figures show a steady fall in the criminality of the registered members of the criminal tribes.

6. 672 registered members were absconding on the last day of the year as against 804 of the previous year. 176 absconders were apprehended during the year. 531 were prosecuted under Section 22 for contravening the rules made under Section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Absconding tribesmen are usually not located until they are actually apprehended for some crime. The difficulty of tracing them is really very great but it is hoped that the introduction of the new rules with the improved method of working which they embody will help in solving this problem to some extent in course of time.

Absconders.

Government in the Home Department, Resolution No. 9356-III/68/2, dated 23rd June 1931 have sanctioned the new rules for the control of the registered members of Criminal Tribes. In these rules provision has been made to control the registered wandering gangs. The question of rounding up and registering certain wandering gangs to whom the Criminal Tribes Act had been applied was deferred pending the issue of these rules; but now this work will be taken up, after making the necessary preliminary arrangements, as soon as the District Police are freed from the extra work produced by the Political situation and can pay more attention to their ordinary duties.

7. (1) *Under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.*—During the year under report 1,379 members of Criminal Tribes were convicted of cognizable offences and under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 388 convictions were obtained against registered members and 991 against unregistered members. 822 members were convicted of offences against property, as against 757 of the last year, an increase of 65 over the figures of last year.

Punishments.

(2) (*a*) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section 21.*—This year only 9 members, as against 25 last year, were dealt with under this section for avoiding registration.

(*b*) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22.*—Under this section 531 registered members were convicted as against 690 in the previous year. The figures show a steady improvement which may be attributed to a growing realisation on the part of the members of criminal tribes of the serious consequences of contravening the rules under Section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The difference between sub-section 1 and 2 of Section 22 is not yet quite clear to some Magistrates, but there has been considerable improvement in this respect. Very few instances now come to notice in which the convictions are recorded under the wrong sub-section.

(*c*) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24.*—Under this Section 11 registered members were convicted during the year as against 4 in the previous year and 7 in 1929.

8. The number of convicted person liable for enhanced punishment under the provisions of Section 23 of the Act and the number of persons whose cases were considered in that light are shown in columns 18 and 19 of statements II and II-A appended.

Use of Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Out of 43 persons liable for enhanced punishment 21 were actually dealt with under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

During the year no suitable case occurred in which action could be taken to test whether a First Class Magistrate has jurisdiction to try a case under Section 23 and whether it is obligatory on him to frame a charge under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act against an accused person having previous convictions for offences falling under Schedule I of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Village Headman.

9. During the year under report 23 village headmen were reported for neglect of the duties imposed on them by Section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these 13 were warned, 5 were fined, 3 were suspended for short periods and two were prosecuted and convicted under Section 176, Indian Penal Code.

One landowner from Bijapur District having failed to give information as required by Section 26 (2), Criminal Tribes Act to the Officer-in-charge of the nearest police station about the arrival of a member of a Criminal Tribe on his land was prosecuted under Section 176, Indian Penal Code and on conviction fined Rs. 10.

Almost all the Superintendents of Police complain of the ignorance, illiteracy and consequent inefficiency in the discharge of their duties under the Criminal Tribes Act of the village headmen.

For the guidance of the Village Police in the Bombay Presidency a set of instructions regarding their duties under the Criminal Tribes Act was prepared and submitted to Government during the year. As Government approval was received in the Home Department Resolution No. 2258-III, dated 12th December 1932, copies of these instructions are now being distributed to all the Village Headmen in the Presidency. It is hoped that this will awaken among them a better knowledge of their duties and a better developed sense of their responsibility of carrying them out.

Notes on individual tribes.

WAGHRIS AND DHARALAS.

10. Before the advent of the new rules contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9356-III/68/2, dated 23rd June 1931, the Waghris and Dharalas of the Kaira District were registered and put under restrictions in accordance with the local rules applicable to these tribes. At the time of issue of these new rules these two tribes were not included among those to whom the rules were applicable and this remained the position until 28th November 1931 when in the Home Department Notification No. 9356-III/50 to 56 Government superseded all previous notifications under Sections 3, 4, 10 and 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act relating to these 2 tribes and ordered their registration under the new rules. This work is now in progress in the Kaira District.

The number shown in this report as on the register at the close of the year is that of members registered under the old rules.

WAGHRIS.

The number on the register at the end of the year was 10,088 in Kaira, 5 in Broach, 1 in West Khandesh, 1 in Ahmedabad and 4 in Bombay Suburban District as against 10,061 in Kaira, 5 in Broach, 2 in Bombay Suburban District, 1 in West Khandesh and 4 in Ahmedabad District in the previous year.

The registration of 4 Waghris in Ahmedabad District was cancelled during the year.

During the year 121 Waghris were registered, 118 in Kaira District, 1 in Ahmedabad and 2 in Bombay Suburban District. Of those on the register 91 died and 4 were removed as they had improved in character.

46 registered Waghris were convicted under the Indian Penal Code as shown below:—

District	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code	Total
Kaira	27	18	45
Bombay Suburban District	1	....	1
Total ..	28	18	46

The number of registered Waghris convicted for various offences as compared with the figures of the preceding three years is as under:—

Year	Offences under Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1928 ..	35	1	1	123	11	171
1929 ..	49	3	1	116	13	182
1930 ..	37	2	..	183	4	226
1931 ..	46	3	2	40	..	91

Two Waghris were convicted under Section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act during the year for avoiding registration. One Waghri was dealt with under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act. 19 registered Waghris were in jail on the last day of the year. 16 absconders were arrested during the year. 2 registered Waghris were convicted under Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

DHARALAS.

The number of Dharalas on the register at the beginning of the year was 562.

163 persons were registered on conviction during the year. Out of those on the register 6 died, 246 ceased to be registered members automatically on the expiry of their period of restriction and 2 were sent to settlements. The total number at the end of the year was 471.

During the year 389 Dharalas were convicted of cognizable offences and under the Criminal Procedure Code but out of these only 22 were registered members.

The number of registered Dharalas convicted during the year as compared with the figures for the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under Indian Penal Code	Other cognizable offences	Bound over under Criminal Procedure Code	Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1928 ..	9	1	..	..	89	99
1929 ..	17	1	..	..	64	82
1930 ..	8	4	..	..	52	64
1931 ..	22	..	..	..	51	73

One Dharala was convicted under Section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act for avoiding registration as against 9 in the last year. 4 persons were liable for enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act but only one was dealt with under that section, 86 Dharalas were in jail on the last day of the year.

The following table shows the comparative figures of convictions obtained against Dharalas and Waghris for offences under the Indian Penal Code during the last five years :—

Year.	Dharalas.	Waghris.
1927	311	32
1928	298	43
1929	342	51
1930	281	37
1931	370	47

The number of absconders at the end of the year was 48 in the Kaira District. Out of whom 38 were Waghris and 10 were Dharalas. The names of these absconders have since been removed from the list of untraced persons as they cannot now legally be dealt with under Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act owing to the cancellation of the orders of registration and restriction by Government in respect of these two tribes.

The statistical information in respect of Waghris and Dharalas for the year 1931 is given above but a comparative study of these figures is not feasible as the old rules were in operation only up to 23rd June 1931, and

after that the new rules though they were made applicable to them could not be enforced for want of notifications under Sections 4, 10 and 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Now Government have revised all the notifications relating to these two tribes in Home Department Notification Nos. 9356-III/50 to 57 dated 28th November 1931.

By the application of the new rules only the real bad character will be brought on the register and subjected to proper control.

The old class system for Waghris based on the percentage of convictions per group or class was most unsatisfactory and unfair to well-behaved members. This system threw collective responsibility on the members of each group. Many members had to suffer for the misdemeanour of a few persons who were included in the group. At the same time many members who deserved to be under surveillance were exempted from all restrictions as the majority in the group were free from convictions. The result was that it was in the interest of the Waghris to prevent the detection of offences committed by members in the group in order to raise the group to a class in which they could secure more freedom of movement.

All the members of this tribe above the age of 12 whether male or female without discrimination were registered and so the number on the register was very large. As, however, their Finger Impression slips were not prepared and kept on record, they were seldom traced as Waghris when caught elsewhere as they used to assume different names and castes. Such instances came to notice on their subsequent conviction in the Kaira District when they were identified as Waghris. In this way the old system was most unfair and ineffective. The present rules will assist the police in exercising effective supervision over the really bad element among this tribe.

Formerly only Dharalas of the Kaira District were declared a Criminal Tribe under Section 3 and only those convicted for certain offences enumerated in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6886, dated 28th November 1925 were brought on the register and put under restrictions for a period not exceeding three years from the termination of their sentences. On the expiry of this period a registered Dharala automatically ceased to be a registered member notwithstanding his continued bad conduct and became free from all restrictions. According to the present rules only those Dharalas who have been convicted of non-bailable offences or reasonably suspected of having been concerned in the commission of such offences will be registered and subjected to control until they are completely reformed.

It is hoped that the new rules applied to these two tribes will prove more effective than the old ones.

MANG GARUDIS.

This is a wandering tribe and it is found throughout the Presidency except in Gujarat.

During the year only 38 persons were registered in different districts and at the close of the year 1,024 were on the register as detailed below :—

Ahmednagar	251
East Khandesh	235
West Khandesh	260
Nasik	55
Poona	179
Satara	14
Belgaum	29
Bombay Suburban District ..	1
Total ..	1,024

19 registered members died and 607 were removed from the register during the year. Many registered members of this tribe were struck off the register on the introduction of the new rules as they had no convictions. 37 persons were sent to settlements during the year. 87 registered members were absconding on the last day of the year and 22 were in jail.

The number both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe convicted for offences during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		Criminal Procedure Code		Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistred
Thana ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bombay Suburban District .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
East Khandesh	6	3	..	..	..	..	3	8	17	3
Ahmednagar ..	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	9	24	..
West Khandesh.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	..
Nasik ..	5	..	13	..	..	..	..	2	20	..
Poona ..	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	19	2
Satara ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Belgaum ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..
Total ..	37	4	25	1	..	2	3	35	100	7

The number of registered Mang Garudis convicted during the year as compared with those in the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under Indian Penal Code	Other cognizable offences	Offences under Criminal Procedure Code	Under Section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act	Under Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1928 ..	59	9	10	11	164	253
1929 ..	50	..	..	5	92	147
1930 ..	45	..	6	3	60	114
1931 ..	62	..	..	3	35	100

Two Mang Garudis of Jalgaon City were given passes to go to Gherdi to see relatives interned there. On the way they attempted to commit a robbery and were arrested.

Most of the members of this tribe have no fixed abode. They wander from place to place apparently maintaining themselves by begging and, perhaps, also by committing burglaries as opportunity occurs. They are averse to manual labour and the wandering instinct is inherent in them so that the only possible effective way to deal with this tribe appears to be either to intern them in settlements or to settle them in a picked locality and restrict their movements to a comparatively small area. This problem is under the consideration of the Backward Class Officer.

The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, reported that intimation had been received from the Finger Print Bureau, Poona, that 4 Mang Garudis had been traced by the Baroda State Police. Necessary steps have been taken to have them arrested and extradited to that district.

It is understood that wandering gangs of Phase Pardhis and Mang Garudis are masquerading as Gonds in the various States in Gujerath and Central India and in the limits of adjoining British Districts. The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, is making enquiries with the Police authorities of these places.

Most of the absconders are Mang Garudis and Phase Pardhis, who in order to avoid internment in settlements have absconded from that district. He thinks that internment in settlements which serves as a check on their criminal activities is feared by these men and causes them to abscond from his district. He has recommended for internment in a settlement all such absconders. This has been accepted and they will be interned when traced.

BHILS.

The Bhils are a resident tribe and they are mostly found in the districts of the Central Division. A certain "class" of persons of this tribe (those convicted since 1914) has been declared a Criminal Tribe and only those who have been convicted since 1920 are liable to registration and

have been registered in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9752-I, dated the 5th December 1927.

The registered population of Bhils at the end of the year was 2,247 as against 2,470 the previous year. During the year 292 persons were registered, 471 were struck off the register owing to improvement of character and 31 died.

Their distribution is as under :—

District	Number of registered persons
Ahmednagar	503
East Khandesh	592
West Khandesh	740
Nasik	371
Poona	36
Sholapur	5
	2,247

59 registered Bhils were absconding and 91 were in jail on the last day of the year. 12 were sent to settlements under Section 16.

The number both registered and unregistered convicted for offences during the year under report is as given under :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		Criminal Procedure Code		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
Ahmednagar ..	2	2	7	5	..	16	..	41	50	23
East Khandesh	41	28	2	21	..	1	..	31	74	50
West Khandesh	17	83	5	42	..	..	1	36	59	125
Nasik ..	7	28	..	7	..	2	2	39	48	37
Poona ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	6	..
Total ..	69	141	14	75	1	19	3	150	237	235

The number of registered Bhils convicted during the year as compared with those of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1928 ..	54	7	4	1	110	176
1929 ..	45	10	15	..	167	237
1930 ..	93	2	1	1	120	217
1931 ..	69	14	1	3	150	237

One Bhil was prosecuted and convicted under Section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act for avoiding registration. 20 registered Bhils were liable to enhanced punishment under section 23 but of these only 10 were actually dealt with under that section.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, writes that the Bhils, Pardeshi Bhamptas and Mang Garudis were responsible for more crime than any other tribe in his District. The number of convictions against Bhils is increasing every year. The District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, reports that the Kolis and Bhils are the most criminal of the tribes in that District.

The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, considers that Bhils are responsible for most of the Indian Penal Code offences committed in his district. At the same time he notes that there has been a decrease in the last two years in the number of convictions of registered men of this tribe and attributes this to the restraining effect of the immediate registration (under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9752-I, dated 5th December 1927) of such persons on their conviction in non-bailable cases.

The District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, gives it as his opinion that the increase in the number of convictions of registered Bhils is due partly to a natural propensity of the tribe to commit petty thefts of crops and partly due to the lack of employment for members of the tribe owing to the fall in the price of field produce. The increase is most marked in Chalisgaon and Bhadgaon.

The names of Bhils and other members of Criminal Tribes already declared as such, have now been removed from the notifications of mixed gangs in accordance with the orders contained in Home Department Notification No. 9752-I, dated 10th November 1930, and dealt with according to the notifications pertaining to the respective tribes.

BERADS.

This is a resident tribe found in the Districts of the Karnatic, the registered population of which at the end of the year was 764.

Their distribution is as under :—

Belgaum	..	..	..	275
Bijapur	..	..	..	103
Dharwar	..	..	..	212
Sholapur	..	..	..	174
				764

During the year 39 persons were registered, 16 died and 52 were removed from the register as they had improved in conduct. 13 registered Berads were absconding and 23 were in jail on the last day of the year.

The number of members convicted for offences during the year is shown below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		Criminal Procedure Code		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bijapur ..	1	7	..	4	..	..	..	11	12	11
Belgaum ..	11	10	3	19	..	..	..	6	20	29
Dharwar ..	7	14	..	3	..	..	..	10	17	17
Kanara ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..	19	35	3	26	..	..	..	28	60	61

The number of registered Berads convicted for offences during the year, as compared with that of the previous 3 years, is as under :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code	Criminal Procedure Code	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1928 ..	8	4	..	..	39	51
1929 ..	2	1	..	..	27	30
1930 ..	6	2	..	..	28	36
1931 ..	19	3	..	..	28	50

Registered members of this tribe are less criminal than the unregistered ones and so steps are being taken to get ex-convicts registered under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Dharwar District where this tribe stands first in order of criminality.

PHASE PARDHIS—HARANSHIKARIS.

This wandering tribe is found in most of the Districts of the Central and Southern Division.

The registered population of this tribe at the end of the year was 700. Its distribution is as under:—

Ahmednagar	206
East Khandesh	42
West Khandesh	68
Nasik	4
Bijapur	4
Dharwar	2
Sholapur	374
	700

During the year 29 persons were registered, 14 died, 92 were removed from the register and 6 were sent to settlements. 109 registered members were absconding and 12 were in jail on the last day of the year.

The convictions of members of this tribe are shown below:—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		Criminal Procedure Code		Criminal Tribes Act		Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Section 24,	Section 22,	Registered	Unregistered
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	9	15	..
East Khandesh ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2
West Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Nasik ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sholapur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	24	..
Total ..	3	2	6	..	..	..	..	38	47	2

Two men were convicted under Section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act for avoiding registration. Two were liable to enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act but only one was actually dealt with under that Section.

The number of registered members convicted during the year, as compared with those of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences	Bound over under Criminal Procedure Code	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1928 ..	36	11	..	9	71	127
1929 ..	17	3	..	..	30	50
1930 ..	20	1	..	..	60	81
1931 ..	3	6	..	..	38	47

The remarks made in last year's report regarding the successful results of the experimental camp at Harigaon still hold good. The question of establishing a school and providing material for erecting huts for the Phase Pardhis settled at Harigaon camp had to be dropped for want of funds. Some Phase Pardhis who had absconded long ago from the Ahmednagar District were traced at Indore. The registered ones were brought down to Ahmednagar and dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act ; but nothing could be done to unregistered ones as they could not be extradited.

The free colony of this tribe at Barsi is progressing well. The possibility of extending this camp by acquiring a small piece of adjoining land and providing a primary school for the children of the settlers is under the consideration of the Backward Class Officer, Dharwar.

One settler of this tribe who, on his registration being cancelled by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar, in 1928, was allowed to live with his family at Gulvanchi a village in Sholapur Taluka was convicted of an offence under Sections 392/414, Indian Penal Code. It was found that he was also sheltering settlers from the Sholapur Settlement. He has now been re-registered and steps are being taken to intern him again in a settlement.

A gang of Phase Pardhis which absconded from the West Khandesh District was traced at Indore during the year. The State authorities were immediately requested to arrest them for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act in the West Khandesh District but prior to the receipt of the request 6 of them were let off as they were not involved in any crime there. 4 who were under arrest for crime in the State have been arrested for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act and arrangements have been made to extradite them to the West Khandesh District.

The District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, observes that the domiciled Haranshikaris who have taken to agriculture are quite harmless. They are law-abiding, peaceful and industrious.

RAJPUT BHAMPTAS.

This tribe is chiefly found in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts and in some villages of Jath and Akalkot States.

The registered population in this Presidency at the end of the year was 210 and its distribution is as below :—

Ahmednagar	148
Poona	2
Sholapur	60
	210

During the year 8 persons were registered, 1 died, 2 were sent to a settlement, 106 were out of sight and 15 were in jail on the last day of the year. 25 absconders were apprehended during the year.

The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		Criminal Procedure Code		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	..
Poona ..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1
B. B. and C. I. Railway.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	4	2	..	..	4	2	..	28	36	4

One person was convicted under Section 21 for avoiding registration under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The activities of the members of this tribe extend over the whole of India and they are inveterate criminals.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, remarks :—

" The number of convictions secured against the Pardeshi Bhamptas increased during the year from 20 to 29. This was due to the arrest of certain Pardeshi Bhamptas who were brought to this District for prosecution from other districts. The sphere of activity of the Pardeshi Bhamptas is all over the country. Many of the absconders were then and are now being traced in the Punjab, Madras, Nizam's territory, Gwalior and in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Hubli, Nasik, Bombay and Satara. Five unregistered Pardeshi Bhamptas from Jamkhed who had left their homes to evade registration went to Gwalior where they were traced in the Bheronagurh Jail at Ujjain having been convicted in Gwalior. They have now been brought to this District and registered under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The fact that out of 148 Pardeshi Bhamptas registered in the Ahmednagar District only 44 failed to abscond, points to the criminal tendencies of these people and the need for stricter supervision."

Rajput Bhamptas living in villages in the Sholapur District frequently go into Mysore and Madras Presidency to commit offences. Some of them who have bad records and who were considered specially dangerous have been recommended for internment in a settlement.

5 Rajput Bhamptas of the Jath State who were found loitering in the limits of the Bijapur City under suspicious circumstances were dealt with under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.

TAKARI BHAMPTAS.

(UCHLIAS OR GHANTICHORS.)

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as under :—

Ahmednagar	..	..	..	95
East Khandesh	..	..	..	33
Nasik	..	..	..	8
Poona	..	..	..	64
Satara	..	..	..	13
Belgaum	..	..	..	22
Bijapur	..	..	..	1
Dharwar	..	..	..	6
			Total ..	242

During the year 4 persons were registered, 3 died, 59 were expunged from the register, 2 were sent to settlements under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act ; one registered Ghantichor was transferred to Hubli Town by the District Superintendent of Police, Anantpur in the Madras Presidency under section 10 (3). Repatriation of this individual is under consideration. 34 registered members were out of sight and 13 were in jail on the last day of the year. Eleven absconders were apprehended during the year.

38 members of this tribe were convicted for offences as given below during the year under report :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24.	Criminal Tribes Act, Section 22.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Nasik ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poona ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	1
Satara ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..
Belgaum ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dharwar ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Total ..	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	21	29	9

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1928	23	2	1	2	38	66
1929	6	2	..	..	9	17
1930	5	1	..	..	13	19
1931	8	..	..	..	21	29

The activities of this tribe were as extensive as those of the Rajput Bhamptas, but the gradual fall in the convictions indicate that careful application of the Criminal Tribes Act is having the desired effect.

LAMANIS OR WANJARIS.

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as under :—

East Khandesh (Wanjaris)	45
Belgaum (Lamanis)	3
Bijapur (do.)	1,641
Dharwar (do.)	362
Total ..	2,051

During the year 25 persons were registered, 24 died, 20 were removed from the register for improvement of character, 2 were sent to a settlement under section 16 of Criminal Tribes Act, 147 were out of sight and 15 were in jail on the last day of the year.

The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
East Khandesh	2	6	..	5	..	..	..	2	4	11
Bijapur ..	3	4	1	5	..	..	..	42	46	9
Dharwar ..	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	19	2
Total ..	13	11	1	11	..	..	..	55	69	22

In addition to the above one registered and 9 unregistered members were convicted for cognizable offences under other acts.

The number of registered members convicted during the year, as compared with that of the preceding three years, is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Bound over under Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1928	12	..	13	1	51	77
1929	8	3	..	..	65	76
1930	11	8	..	..	52	71
1931	13	1	..	..	55	69

There are 159 Tandas of Lamanis in Bijapur District. They are at some distance from villages and so supervision over them is difficult. Of these 66 have already been brought close to their respective villages. Once more for want of funds effect could not be given this year to the proposal sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4540/2 dated 24th January 1930 for removing the Lamanis of Gaddankeri to a site near the village.

Other similar proposals for moving the Lamani Tandas had also to be dropped for the same reason.

KAIKADIS OR KORCHAS.

The members of this tribe are found mostly in Central and Southern Divisions either as residents or wanderers.

The number of registered members at the close of the year was 164 and their distribution was as under :—

Ahmednagar	3
East Khandesh	8
West Khandesh	1
Poona	11
Satara	4
Belgaum	2
Bijapur	29
Dharwar	16
Kanara	7
Kolaba	46
Bombay Suburban District	1
Sholapur	36
Total ..	164

During the year 25 persons were registered, 2 died, 10 were removed from the register for improvement of character, 1 was transferred to the Buldhana District in the Central Provinces under section 13 and 1 to a settlement under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 6 registered members were absconding and 9 were in jail on the last day of the year.

A statement showing the members of this tribe convicted in different districts for offences during the year under report is given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
East Khandesh	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Poona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Satara ..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
Sholapur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..
Bijapur ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Dharwar ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Kanara ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kolaba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total ..	40	5	..	..	1	..	..	8	49	5

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1928	13	1	..	..	28	42
1929	16	..	2	..	10	28
1930	1	..	..	..	5	6
1931	40	..	1	..	8	49

The case pending against the members of a gang of Javeri Kaikadis reported last year ended in conviction during the year under review.

One Hanamya Awlya Kaikadi an absconder from the Bijapur Settlement has formed a gang and has been committing offences in the Sholapur and neighbouring Districts. This gang is responsible for a dacoity with murder on the outskirts of Bijapur City where they broke into municipal Octroi Naka and shot dead the clerk with 12 bore shot-gun. Strenuous efforts are being made to round up this gang.

WADDARS.

This tribe is generally found in the Districts of the Southern and Central Divisions. Some of the members are settled in their habits and others lead a nomadic life.

The number on the register at the end of the year was 233 and their distribution is as under :—

West Khandesh	..	..
Poona	..	3
Belgaum	..	1
Bijapur	..	90
Dharwar	..	119
Sholapur	..	20
Total	..	233

During the year 21 persons were registered, 4 died, 12 were removed from the register, 19 registered members were out of sight and 9 were in jail on the last day of the year.

The number of persons convicted for offences during the year in different Districts is given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		Criminal Procedure Code.		Criminal Tribes Act. Section 24.	Criminal Tribes Act. Section 22.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bijapur ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Belgaum ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dharwar ..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	7
Total ..	1	10	..	1	..	..	..	7	8	11

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1928	6	..	1	..	32	39
1929	2	1	1	..	25	29
1930	4	4	1	..	9	18
1931	1	..	..	..	7	8

Prior to the issue of the revised notifications, the members of this tribe were registered in several districts in accordance with the old notifications but these notifications having now been superseded by Home Department Notification No. 9356-III/29, dated 23rd June 1931, the registers prepared under the old notifications became obsolete and had to be discontinued.

TADVIS.

The number of registered Tadvis at the end of the year was 98. 21 persons were added to the register during the year, 1 died and 13 were removed from the register for improvement of character. Two registered members were absconding and one was in jail on the last day of the year. 22, of whom 6 were registered, persons were convicted for offences against property, 2 registered members were convicted in other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and 5 were convicted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act during the year. One was awarded enhanced punishment under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

A Moulvi from East Khandesh District attempted to cause considerable agitation against the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to this tribe. While he and certain Tadvis were in conference at Kimgaon, Taluka Yaval, the Tadvis of Savkheda, a village less than 5 miles away, were committing a dacoity at Padala, Taluka Raver. In this case a registered member, who had sent his son to commit the dacoity, produced the property during the investigation. The Sessions Judge acquitted the son and convicted the father under section 411, Indian Penal Code to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

FUTGUDIS.

Futgudis are found only in two Talukas of the Thana District.

The registered population of this tribe at the end of the year was 224.

During the year 11 died, 9 registered members were out of sight and 9 were in jail on the last day of the year.

5 registered and 4 unregistered members were convicted for offences against property. Two were convicted under section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act and two were awarded enhanced punishment under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The Futgudis are now controlled by the revised rules and the anomalies created by the old rules will be set right. Each case will be treated on its own merits and deserving members will be granted exemption from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

It is hardly necessary to mention specially the remaining tribes notified in the Presidency, with one exception mentioned below. Details of their numbers and their convictions appear in the statements accompanying this report. The exception is the Katbu tribe of Belgaum and Bijapur Districts, members of which were strongly suspected of a series of house-breaking and thefts in the limits of Bijapur Taluka of that District. They are a source of great trouble and their depredations extend to the Jamkhandi State as well as to various parts of the Bijapur District.

11. During the year under report no registered member of a Criminal Tribe was deported to any Indian State.

Section 28.

12. A gang of Waghris from Kathiawar was responsible for several house-breakings and thefts in the Thana District during the year. They used to wander about masquerading as *datan* sellers. Similarly a gang of Dublas, supposed to be from Pardi in Surat District, was responsible for committing several house-breakings and thefts in the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts.

Foreigners.

50 Irini gangs visited the Thana District. The visits of these gangs, the District Superintendent of Police writes, are due to the proximity of the District to Bombay City. These gangs have proved a source of trouble and the Railway authorities have on several occasions complained of their being a nuisance to them.

In connection with Irini gangs the District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, observes that they are still a source of anxiety to the public in the out-lying villages where they halt as they are given to poultry-lifting and extorting. The female members are particularly abnoxious in this respect and it would be a good thing if these gangs could be registered.

13. During the year under report 312 wandering gangs came under observation in the Presidency. Of these 168 belonged to criminal tribes, 68 were Irinis, and 76 belonged to various classes generally considered as non-criminal.

Wandering Gangs.

As remarked in the last year's report the registration of Irinis under the Criminal Tribes Act had an excellent effect. Government, however, in their Notification No. 9356/4301 of 11th November 1930 cancelled the original notification, Home Department, No. 9356, dated the 31st March 1927 and so the registers already prepared under Notification No. 9356/IV/1, dated the 7th May 1929 have become obsolete. The question of bringing these troublesome wanderers under the Criminal Tribes Act is again under the consideration of Government.

14. The question of settling Chharas and members of other Criminal Tribes in the Northern Division which has been under consideration for many years is now nearer solution and a site located in the limits of the village Vadaj, District Ahmedabad, has been selected.

General.

During the year under report the Kalyanpur settlement was amalgamated with the Umedpur Settlement and removed to Umedpur. This removal was considered necessary as Kalyanpur was situated practically in the heart of Sholapur town and continual complaints were received from the public that offences were being committed by these settlers. The amalgamation should make for easier and therefore better supervision by the Criminal Tribes Settlement officials concerned.

A Criminal Tribes Settlement has been opened at Jalgaon in the East Khandesh District (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9703/2, dated the 14th November 1931). Many persons belonging to Criminal Tribes of the district have been interned but it is thought that this concentration of persons of criminal tendencies so near is responsible for many petty offences in Jalgaon City. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police remarks that the original idea was to intern persons of this district in a settlement in another district some distance away. He thinks that those considered fit to be placed in a settlement should be kept out of the district for some years.

In this he is supported by the District Magistrate, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range and the Commissioner, Central Division. It would undoubtedly be an advantage to keep newly interned members of a Criminal Tribes for some time in a settlement far from their home district and then bring them back to the settlement in their district of origin as a reward for good conduct.

Better supervision over the members of criminal tribes residing in the Native States is essential. Lack of it affects seriously the Districts bordering on such States and unless the State authorities enforce the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act more rigorously and co-operate with the British Police there can be no effective control and prevention of crime in the British Districts.

During the year under report 75 registered members of different tribes with their dependents, were actually placed in settlements as against 193 in the previous years.

The settlers from the Hubli settlement who had committed a serious dacoity with murder in the Hubli Sub-Judge's Court were convicted and sentenced on 20th July 1931 to transportation for life.

Six members belonging to a mixed gang of the Satara District notified as a Criminal Tribe were arrested during the year under report. They had been evading arrest for several years and were responsible for heinous offences. In effecting the arrest of the members of this gang Sub-Inspector Mahamadkhan Hauskhan of the Satara District was seriously wounded. He was awarded the King's Police Medal for the courage he displayed in the encounter.

The statistical information pertaining to settlers that was given in previous years has been omitted from this year's report as per orders contained in Government Home Department letter No. P. 171 (*b*) 500-E, dated the 22nd February 1932. The information contained in this report therefore is for the registered members outside settlements.

Conclusion.

Government in their Resolution, Home Department, No. 9356/III 68/2, dated the 23rd June 1931 have sanctioned new rules under section 20 and issued revised notifications under sections 3, 4, 10 and 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act, in respect of certain tribes and thus supplied the long felt want of one set of rules applicable to all the tribes throughout the Presidency and set right the anomalous position created by the old defective notifications. It will now be possible to deal fairly and strictly with the criminal members of tribes without harassing the innocent ones. These new rules have not been in force sufficiently long to enable one to review results but it is hoped that they will be effective in checking the members of criminal tribes once the Police and the Village headmen become thoroughly acquainted with them. As mentioned above Government have approved a set of instructions for the guidance of Police Patels as to their duties under the Criminal Tribes Act and it is hoped that these instructions will help them considerably in the discharge of their duties.

The comparative figures of convictions indicate a gradual fall in crime committed by the members of criminal tribes.

The system is gradually bringing the Criminal Tribes under control and the process of reformation appears to be making steady progress.

It is gratifying to note that no member of a Criminal Tribe was implicated in any case arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Criminal Tribes Branch in the Presidency C.I.D. under the able control of Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar has done very useful work during the year notably in drawing up the instructions for the guidance of Village Officers. Inspector S. S. Deshpande and Sub-Inspector Mir Munavarali worked well in this Branch.

(Signed) W. R. G. SMITH,

Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal

Name of Tribe.	No. on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	No. of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bagdi	...	18	...	...	...	...	18
Buria	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	793	39	...	...	...	...	39
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	205	8	...	1	...	...	9
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	301	4	1	1	...	...	6
Bhil	2,470	292	1	...	...	...	293
Chhapparband	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
Dharala	562	163	...	...	...	...	168
Futgudi	234	...	...	3	...	...	3
Haranshikari	781	29	...	...	...	2	31
Irani	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaikadi	151	25	...	3	...	...	28
Kammi	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katbu	150	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kathodi	22	12	11	...	...	...	23
Koli	452	16	...	...	...	...	16
Lamani	2,030	19	...	...	...	...	19
Mangs	351	45	...	...	...	...	45
Mang-garudi	1,644	38	...	10	...	...	48
Ramoshi	580	25	...	...	...	...	25
Sansis	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tadvis	91	21	...	...	...	...	21
Thakors	156	7	1	...	...	...	8
Wanjari	42	6	...	...	...	...	6
Waddar	228	21	...	...	...	...	21
Waghri	10,073	121	...	...	...	...	121
Mixed gangs	471	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	21,902	912	14	18	...	2	946

I.

tribes for the year 1931 according to tribes.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
832	16	52	...	68	...	...	...
214	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
307	3	57	2	62	...	1	...
2,763	31	467	4	502	1	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
725	6	...	246	252	...	...	...
237	11	...	...	11	...	2	...
812	14	91	1	106	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	2	4	6	12	...	1	1
37	1	3	...	4	...	...	...
150	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
45	...	10	...	10	...	11	...
468	8	228	4	240	...	...	...
2,049	23	18	...	41	...	...	...
396	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
1,692	19	582	25	626	...	5	...
605	5	3	...	8	...	...	...
37	2	1	...	3	...	...	...
112	1	12	1	14	...	...	...
164	2	60	...	62	1	...	...
48	1	2	...	3	...	...	...
249	4	9	3	16	...	...	...
10,194	91	4	...	95	...	...	...
473	2	7	248	257	...	...	...
22,848	247	1,611	540	2,398	2	20	1

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to the provisions of section 10.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bagdi	...	...	...	...	...	18
Buria	...	...	...	...	3	...
Berad	...	...	...	68	103	661
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	2	...	2	4	...	210
Bhampta (Takari) ...	2	...	3	65	...	242
Bhil	13	...	14	516	2,228	19
Chhapparband	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dharala	2	...	2	254	...	471
Futgudi	...	...	2	13	...	224
Haranshikari	6	...	6	112	...	700
Irani	...	...	...	...	35	...
Kaikadi	1	...	3	15	46	118
Kammi	...	...	...	4	...	33
Katbu	...	...	...	1	...	149
Kathodi	...	...	11	21	17	7
Koli	2	...	2	242	226	...
Lamani	2	...	2	43	1,641	365
Mangs	...	...	...	3	1	392
Mang-garudi	37	...	42	668	...	1,024
Ramoshi	2	...	2	10	1	594
Sansis	...	...	...	3	...	34
Tadvis	...	...	...	14	98	...
Thakors	...	...	1	63	85	16
Wanjari	...	...	...	3	...	45
Waddar	...	...	...	16	90	143
Waghri	...	...	...	95	1	10,098
Mixed gangs	6	...	6	263	84	126
Total ...	75	...	98	2,496	4,659	15,693

I—*continued.*

population at the year.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended.	Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total.				For offences under I. P. C	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
18	...	...	...	18	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...
764	1	13	9	16	4	3
210	1	106	25	...	15	...
242	11	34	11	10	9	...
2,247	18	59	28	77	13	1
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
471	...	...	9	84	2	...
224	...	4	9	8	1	...
700	8	109	15	3	9	...
35	33	2	...	...	...	...
164	11	6	4	6	3	...
33	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	1	42	1	...	1	...
24	...	...	...	2	...	1
226	1	3	1	17	2	1
2,006	62	147	25	9	4	...
393	1	11	...	9	4	...
1,024	97	87	9	9	13	...
595	2	4	...	14	8	...
34	1	6	3	2	...	...
98	...	2	...	1	...	...
101	...	4	...	14	...	...
45	...	...	...	1	1	...
233	2	19	11	8	1	...
10,099	...	4	16	18	...	1
210	1	7	...	8	2	...
20,352	251	672	176	334	86	7

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	4	1	...	...	..	...	1
Broach	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	10,623	281	...	...	...	...	281
Thana	247	...	12	3	...	...	15
Bombay Suburban District ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2
Ahmednagar	1,238	49	1	3	...	2	55
East Khandesh	1,104	88	...	2	...	...	90
West Khandesh	1,345	225	...	...	...	...	225
Nasik	2,103	46	...	4	...	...	50
Poona	322	42	...	3	...	...	45
Satara	961	75	...	...	...	...	75
Sholapur	712	16	...	...	...	...	16
Belgaum	418	12	...	...	...	...	12
Bijapur	2,010	38	...	...	...	...	38
Dharwar	744	37	1	...	...	...	38
Kanara	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	48	...	...	3	...	...	3
Total ...	21,902	912	14	18	...	2	946

I-A.

tribes for the year 1931 according to Districts.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement in character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10,904	97	...	246	343	...	...	...
262	11	1	...	12	...	2	...
6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1,293	17	26	...	43	...	...	...
1,194	9	33	5	47	...	3	...
1,570	14	107	267	388	...	1	...
2,153	33	1,330	14	1,377	1	1	...
368	4	4	1	9	1	12	...
1,036	8	1	4	13	...	1	...
728	8	16	...	24	...	...	...
430	13	47	...	60	...	...	...
2,048	20	9	...	29	...	...	...
782	12	33	...	45	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	1	...	3	4	...	...	1
22,848	247	1,611	540	2,398	2	20	1

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to the provisions of section 10.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	4	1	...
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	5
Kaira	2	...	2	345	...	10,559
Thana	...	...	2	14	24	224
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ahmednagar	8	...	8	51	503	739
East Khandesh	12	...	15	62	690	442
West Khandesh	28	...	29	417	804	349
Nasik	13	...	15	1,392	677	84
Poona	8	...	21	30	39	299
Satara	1	...	2	15	1	1,020
Sholapur	...	...	...	24	33	671
Belgaum	...	...	...	60	...	370
Bijapur	2	...	2	31	1,834	183
Dharwar	1	...	1	46	7	729
Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	18
Kolaba	...	...	1	5	46	...
Total ...	75	...	98	2,496	4,659	15,698

I-A—*continued.*

population at the year.				Number in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under O. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,559	...	...	25	101	2	1
248	...	6	9	10	1	...
6	...	4	...	1	...	...
1,242	51	197	64	26	27	...
1,132	...	31	...	6	2	...
1,153	57	105	8	43	9	...
761	2	21	10	52	6	1
338	28	19	9	30	7	2
1,021	3	30	...	25	11	...
704	33	32	2	3	6	...
370	...	11	...	18	5	3
2,017	19	198	12	4	3	...
736	48	18	37	14	6	...
13	1	...	...	...	1	...
46	9	...	...	1	...	...
20,352	251	672	176	334	86	7

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Berads	...	...	19	35	3	26	5	7
Bhamptas (Rajput) ...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
Bhamptas (Takari) ...	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...
Bhils	...	...	69	141	14	75	8	20
Chhapparbands	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chhara	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Dharalas	...	...	16	169	6	179	...	10
Futgudis	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
Haraushikaris	...	...	3	2	6	...	...	...
Kaikadis	...	...	40	5	...	...	...	...
Kammis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Katbu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katkari	...	...	2	34	...	12	...	10
Kolis	...	...	4	22	...	12	...	6
Lamanis	...	...	11	5	1	6	1	3
Mangs	...	...	7	21	1	8	...	...
Mang-garudis	...	...	37	4	25	1	...	...
Ramoshis	...	...	6	38	1	...	...	...
Sansis	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Pasis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tadvis	...	...	6	16	2	...	...	...
Thakurs	...	...	9	11	5	7	...	1
Waddars	...	...	1	10	...	1	...	...
Wanjari	...	...	2	6	...	5	...	6
Waghris	...	...	28	1	18	...	...	...
Mixed gangs	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	...	...	280	542	83	334	14	63

II.

criminal tribes for the year 1931.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					Grand Total.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	11	17	...	28	...	123	1	1	
4	2	28	...	...	28	1	41	...	...	
...	...	19	2	...	21	...	38	5	...	
1	19	5	145	3	153	1	501	20	10	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
...	9	51	...	...	51	1	441	4	1	
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	11	2	2	
...	..	32	6	...	38	2	51	2	1	
1	...	8	...	...	8	...	54	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	1	6	...	7	...	7	...	...	
1	11	2	...	...	2	...	72	...	...	
1	1	...	7	...	7	...	53	....	...	
...	...	30	23	...	53	...	80	1	...	
...	2	1	13	...	14	1	54	1	...	
...	2	15	20	3	38	...	107	...	...	
...	6	7	12	...	19	1	71	3	1	
...	...	2	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	5	...	5	...	29	1	1	
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	37	..	2	
...	...	6	1	...	7	...	19	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	21	...	...	
3	...	28	12	2	42	2	94	1	1	
...	...	2	5	1	8	...	11	...	...	
11	52	248	283	11	543	9	1,930	43	21	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of the criminal

District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under the I.P.C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	43	170	24	179	...	10
Surat	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	6	2	29	10	1	...
East Khandesh	...	...	59	55	4	26	2	11
West Khandesh ...	...	...	22	83	6	44	2	1
Nasik	...	...	17	57	13	21	3	21
Poona	...	...	26	24	2	1	...	...
Satara	...	...	50	47	1	8	...	...
Belgaum	...	...	14	16	3	20	2	1
Bijapur	...	...	5	16	1	9	1	1
Dharwar	...	...	17	25	...	4	3	8
Kanara	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	33	...	12	...	10
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District .	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	280	542	83	334	14	63

II-A.

tribes members for the year 1931.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under C. T. Act.					Grand Total.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registerd.	Unregistered.	Section 22(1).	Section 22(2).	Section 24.	Total.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishments.	Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
1	9	79	12	2	93	3	532	4	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	
...	1	...	...	2	2	...	14	2	4	
...	16	50	42	...	92	3	159	3	2	
...	1	9	40	3	52	...	210	4	2	
...	...	5	44	2	51	...	209	15	7	
1	3	...	55	2	57	1	194	1	1	
2	12	14	12	...	26	...	93	...	...	
...	9	5	24	...	29	2	146	5	1	
...	...	4	4	...	8	...	64	5	...	
5	1	29	33	...	62	...	101	1	1	
...	...	18	12	...	30	...	87	1	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	56	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	2	
...	...	34	4	...	38	...	40	...	...	
11	52	248	283	11	542	9	1,930	43	21	

Remarks of the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, on the Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1931 extract from his letter No. E. 6/1, dated the 26th May 1932, to the address of the Inspector General of Police.

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"The only remarks I have to make is that the Wadaj site as mentioned in paragraph 14 of the Report is only a temporary place and is not suitable for a settlement, for which land is being obtained at Naroda.

"2. *Paragraph 14.*—No more new settlers are being sent to Jalgaon Settlement at present."

[True extract.]

(Signed) ..... ,

Superintendent,

Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1931 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	48	31	...	79	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	3	1	...	4	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 139 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	7	30	...	37	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	1	4	...	5	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	3	8	...	11	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	3	14	....	17	2
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	20	69	...	89	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	358	578	4	932	26
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	23	...	26	...
		Total ...	446	758	4	1,200	28
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	141	403	1	543	3
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	19	32	...	51	5
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	55	119	...	174	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	23	96	...	124	16
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	16	...	18	2
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	17	101	...	118	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	22	210	...	233	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	210	721	5	926	11
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	14	32	...	46	1
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	220	897	6	1,111	16
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	49	175	...	224	4
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	16	...	16	1
22A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	66	213	...	279	3
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	42	188	...	230	10
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	62	220	...	282	...
		Total ...	947	3,430	12	4,374	73

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
11	2	46	15	5	66	4	...	70	...	...	...	24	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	10	17	3	1	21	1	...	22	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	3	1	...	4	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	2	...	5	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	6	...	1	7	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
7	13	52	1	16	69	38	34	107	...	...	...	2	...
327	246	227	67	39	337	287	61	624	...	...	24	116	130
3	2	18	...	3	21	1	1	22	...	...	1	...	...
362	280	373	87	70	534	337	101	871	...	...	25	144	130
60	182	118	46	128	293	5	...	293	3	3	...	2	7
8	14	19	3	2	24	10	1	34	...	...	...	...	...
22	41	87	11	13	111	6	...	117	...	...	...	...	9
38	29	28	8	4	40	6	...	46	...	1	...	...	2
7	1	6	2	...	8	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
18	15	39	1	45	85	9	8	94	...	...	...	...	1
45	22	146	8	7	161	23	20	184	3	...	...	1	...
421	164	257	31	40	333	260	68	593	2	...	303	11	64
7	9	13	6	10	29	2	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
626	207	195	23	44	268	354	93	622	...	...	437	12	111
67	57	70	5	20	95	82	17	177	...	1	...	5	12
4	6	5	...	...	5	17	4	22	...	...	...	...	1
60	44	150	17	5	172	40	19	212	...	...	1	13	10
59	51	90	10	9	109	135	52	244	1	...	7	1	11
78	52	122	17	13	152	51	29	203	...	...	21	1	6
1,520	894	1,345	188	340	1,885	1,001	316	2,886	9	5	769	46	234

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	127	284	4	407	12
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	163	544	11	696	77
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	124	508	4	628	5
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	24	121	...	145	4
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	996	5,233	102	6,127	178
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	5	1	...	6	...
		Total ...	1,430	6,691	121	8,009	276
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	46	269	8	307	10
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	50	250	3	297	2
		Total ...	96	519	11	604	12
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	149	648	12	785	29
		Theft { ordinary	1,043	6,828	619	7,252	227
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	146	517	7	656	10
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	78	388	1	465	3
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	107	426	5	528	9
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	82	413	38	457	10
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	12	2	10	1
		Total ...	1,605	9,232	684	10,153	289
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	4,533	20,639	832	24,340	678

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
39	100	81	21	153	259	20	...	279	...	1	...	11	3
131	117	154	32	184	381	69	19	450	...	1	...	10	30
112	93	37	27	351	419	55	5	474	2	1	...	3	16
54	27	34	7	19	60	49	15	109	...	...	1	1	6
471	853	1,113	113	3,395	4,723	319	89	5,042	1	3	130	35	49
...	...	4	2	...	6	2	2	8	...	...	...	1	...
807	1,190	1,423	202	4,102	5,848	514	130	6,362	3	6	131	61	104
178	45	59	10	5	82	387	64	469	...	...	92	8	9
112	46	119	4	13	139	82	30	221	...	1	57	1	6
290	91	178	14	18	221	469	94	690	...	1	149	9	15
136	130	367	35	85	499	130	82	629	...	3	...	7	7
890	940	2,715	169	2,300	5,803	973	574	6,776	1	10	2	59	70
120	148	244	34	100	385	275	69	660	...	...	1	11	...
56	57	329	10	6	346	155	69	501	1	3	...	9	3
152	194	178	7	57	247	400	48	647	...	1	88	5	3
205	67	120	17	38	213	1,499	272	1,712	...	...	125	7	19
2	...	3	...	4	9	20	6	29	...	...	...	...	...
1,561	1,466	3,956	272	2,590	7,502	3,452	1,120	10,954	2	17	216	98	102
4,540	3,921	7,275	763	7,120	15,990	5,773	1,761	21,763	14	29	1,290	358	585

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	5	21	1	25	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289.-291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	37	214	1	250	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	599	7,505	...	8,104	3
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	225	770	...	995	...
		Total ...	866	8,510	2	9,374	3
		Grand Total ...	*5,399	29,149	834	33,714	681

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1930−5,121 cases.

Northern Range ... +131 { +75 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year. +56 cases were retaken.

Southern Range ... +147 { +13 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year. +134 cases were retaken.

Total ... +278 cases.

i.e., 5,399 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
5	7	7	4	2	14	10	4	24	...	...	...	...	1
58	80	123	3	35	162	57	43	219	...	1	8	1	20
301	509	6,824	186	188	7,198	3,643	3,316	10,841	1	2	4	166	10
92	80	665	28	128	821	264	212	1,085	2	...	...	69	...
546	626	7,619	221	353	8,195	3,974	3,475	12,169	3	3	7	236	31
5,086	4,547	14,694	954	7,473	24,185	9,747	5,236	33,932	17	32	1,297	594	616

A, Part I, for 1930:—

M. P. LABOUCHARDIERE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1931 for the Bombay

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	65	91	1	1	147	91
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	17	2	...	...	19	3
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State. Public Tranquillity. Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 135, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	10	58	2	1	47	27
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	.....	4	...	...	4	3
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	.....	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	4	5	...	...	7	3
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	2	32	...	...	19	7
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	42	75	...	...	104	63
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,645	3,753	119	113	4,201	1,721
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	4	22	1	...	29	19
		Total ...	2,789	4,042	123	115	4,570	1,937
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	293	659	49	1	513	240
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	36	80	...	...	49	36
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	124	215	8	...	231	143
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	25	117	2	2	96	53
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	13	...	...	14	7
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	8	57	2	...	50	43
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	19	183	5	...	173	143
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	383	1,392	10	...	1,257	421
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	12	26	3	2	24	16

PART II.

Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
56	...	7	15	2	15	...	...	...	...	42	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1	18	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	2	12	74	47	12	1	...	...	...	15	...
2,480	4	1,669	1,949	374	1,255	13	...	283	114	883	...
3	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
2,633	7	1,724	2,048	428	1,284	16	...	283	115	947	...
273	27	365	23	...	3	6	2	16	1	4	...
23	...	17	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	5	90	17	...	9	1	...	9	...	...	...
43	1	38	7	...	5	1	1	2	...	...	...
7	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	12	10	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
30	...	17	24	21	1	7	...	...	1	...	...
866	7	335	683	134	500	2	...	71	579	17	...
8	2	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.							
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	356	1,316	70	...	1,250	283
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	63	288	17	...	220	111
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	.....	43	3	...	27	16
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	197	389	5	...	462	256
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	49	211	3	...	169	109
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	53	239	1	1	226	138
		Total ...	1,620	5,108	178	6	4,791	2,005
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	507	1,053	76	1	902	422
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	183	563	19	2	592	299
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	51	175	7	1	167	52
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	28	102	6	...	98	48
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	584	3,004	88	17	2,735	1,744
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	42	85	11	...	116	87
		Total ...	1,395	4,982	207	21	4,600	2,652

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant. Struck off. etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
967	...	303	649	130	455	3	...	46	692	48	...
109	12	100	242	71	159	...	1	13	3	8	...
11	...	13	43	4	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	1	106	22	3	10	2	...	11	1	28	...
80	...	80	357	148	200	...	...	8	9	2	...
88	1	54	51	31	20	...	...	10	23	1	...
2,786	56	1,540	2,133	551	1,400	23	4	187	1,309	108	...
480	29	560	89	...	59	4	1	16	...	76	...
293	6	113	176	38	122	3	...	17	...	16	...
115	1	48	89	8	76	2	...	1	2	8	...
50	3	24	90	35	49	...	...	2	1	3	...
981	24	721	705	132	492	14	...	23	230	67	...
29	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,948	63	1,466	1,156	213	805	23	1	59	233	170	...

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	62	493	6	...	454	127
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	45	247	3	...	231	125
		Total ...	107	740	9	...	685	252
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle ...	212	801	14	1	854	603
		Theft { Ordinary ...	794	4,977	100	3	4,824	3,762
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	103	380	1	...	361	255
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	82	600	13	1	580	446
36	419, 420	Cheating	205	472	17	...	440	232
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	166	632	8	...	641	200
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	.....	3	...	...	3	3
		Total ...	1,562	7,865	153	5	7,703	5,501
		Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V).	7,473	22,737	670	147	22,349	12,347

PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
327	...	79	968	114	826	...	...	16	206	29	...
106	2	55	118	32	74	...	...	3	60	6	...
433	2	134	1,086	146	900	...	...	19	266	35	...
251	3	135	281	128	142	...	...	9	...	12	...
1,062	40	802	1,624	729	814	5	2	35	5	124	...
106	16	117	356	87	221	3	...	1	7	16	...
134	2	82	172	83	74	2	3	1	...	19	...
208	10	216	632	86	496	2	1	1	104	6	...
441	...	139	3,448	501	2,756	2	...	8	307	27	...
...	...	...	45	4	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,202	71	1,491	6,558	1,618	4,542	14	6	55	423	204	...
10,002	199	6,355	12,961	2,956	8,931	75	11	603	2,346	1,464	...

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	3	34	...	...	33	17
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	22	161	3	...	158	134
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	818	8,913	19	1	9,003	8,228
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	94	814	3	...	843	749
		Total ...	937	9,922	25	1	10,037	9,128
		Grand Total ...	*8,410	32,659	695	148	32,386	21,475

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement (1931) and column 12 of Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1930—8,350 persons.

Northern Range .... + 28 persons—difference not explained.
Southern Range ... + 32 persons—ommitted last year and have been included this year.

Total ...+ 60 persons.

i.e., 8,410 persons.

PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)
16	...	4	23	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	22	92	60	35	...	...	...	4	...	...
775	3	686	4,418	3,675	664	3	1	18	4	248	...
94	16	53	258	234	27	4	...	...	...	43	...
909	19	770	4,791	3,964	744	7	1	18	8	291	...
10,911	218	7,125	17,772	6,920	9,675	82	12	621	2,354	1,755	...

Statement A, Part II, for 1930:—

M. P. LABOUCHARDIERE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1931 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	1	4	5	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	2	2	.....
		Total ...	1	6	7	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State.	1	5	6	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	52	395	447	2
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	6	14	20	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	53	241	294	9
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	4	18	22	4
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	44	45	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	11	90	101	.....
10	143, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	23	599	622	8
		Total	151	1,406	1,557	23

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
45	91	263	46	.....	.....	.....	
3	8	7	2	.....	.....	.....	
24	85	135	41	.....	.....	.....	
1	8	3	6	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2	35	2	.....	.....	.....	
1	7	89	5	.....	.....	.....	
7	85	492	29	.....	.....	.....	
82	295	1,025	132	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	8	9	1
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	.....	.....	.....	.....
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1	8	9	1
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	7	56	63	10
		Total ...	7	56	63	10
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	16	16	3
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	103	1,851	1,954	359
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	26	26	6
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	853	11,484	12,337	1,446
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	27	27	9
		Total ...	956	13,404	14,360	1,823
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	25	201	226	41
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	45	290	335	50
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	186	2,332	2,518	378
		Total ...	256	2,823	3,079	469
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	5	5	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	18	18	2
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	146	1,327	1,473	204
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	28	272	300	53

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	
.....	40	5	8	.....	.....	.....	
.....	40	5	8	.....	.....	.....	
3	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	
884	501	128	82	.....	.....	.....	
6	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5,763	3,366	1,020	742	.....	.....	.....	
.....	14	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
6,656	3,898	1,153	830	.....	.....	.....	
73	61	13	38	.....	.....	.....	
110	96	45	35	.....	.....	.....	
1,190	714	129	107	.....	.....	.....	
1,373	870	187	180	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
585	487	68	129	.....	.....	.....	
104	81	22	35	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.					
26	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	278	4,154	4,432	807
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	24	277	301	3
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	3	3	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	33	654	687	224
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	3	38	41	4
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	22	101	123	16
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	27	333	360	53
		Total ...	561	7,177	7,738	1,370
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,464	60,067	62,531	1,766
		Total ...	2,464	60,067	62,531	1,766
		Grand Total ...	*4,897	84,947	89,344	5,462

* Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 4,433 figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1930—

Northern Range	... −47	difference not explained.
Southern Range	... +11	Do. do.
Total	... −36	cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,886	1,167	287	285	.....	.....	.....	
33	24	226	15	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
182	67	192	22	.....	.....	.....	
4	14	11	8	.....	.....	.....	
10	53	29	15	.....	.....	.....	
68	168	54	18	.....	.....	.....	
2,880	2,066	894	528	.....	.....	.....	
4,961	3,515	49,995	2,274	.....	.....	4	
4,961	3,515	49,995	2,274	.....	.....	4	
15,972	10,690	53,265	3,955	.....	.....	4	

1930, and column 4 of this Statement :—

M. P. LABOUCHARDIERE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1931 for

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	2	4	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	12	...
		Total ...	2	16	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1	2	3
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	89	692	27
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	12	26	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	60	257	15
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	19	23	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	50	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	8	34	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	131	2,154	136
		Total ...	321	3,238	183
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	10	...
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	1	10	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	13	137	3
		Total ...	13	137	3

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	6	...	3	3	75	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	12	...	5	7	58·33	...	...	...	...
.....	18	...	8	10	62·5	...	...	...	...
.....	6	...	2	2	40	1	1	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	805	31	282	384	53·40	79	29	...	...
.....	38	1	19	15	57·69	2	1	...	...
5	327	15	99	146	53·67	58	9	...	1
11	32	7	13	5	20·83	6	1	...	...
.....	52	...	16	35	68·62	1	...	...	...
.....	42	...	22	18	52·94	1	1	...	...
19	2,402	1	510	1,737	75·85	146	8	...	...
38	3,704	55	963	2,342	68·40	294	50	...	1
.....	11	...	4	2	20	5	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	11	...	4	2	20	5	...	...	...
.....	153	6	115	6	42·85	26	...	...	...
.....	153	6	115	6	42·85	26	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	12	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	279	3,792	1
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	40	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,420	27,728	2
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	28	...
		Total ...	2,699	31,599	3
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	42	307	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	86	402	1
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	631	6,122	...
		Total ...	759	6,831	1
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	5	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	23	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	470	2,794	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	74	621	3
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	721	8,827	4
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	48	227	95
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	8	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	94	958	104
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	3	37	1
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	115	179	41
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	28	863	...
		Total ...	1,553	14,037	249
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.	2,780	65,528	1,292
		Total ...	2,780	65,528	1,292
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*8,128	121,396	1,641

* Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	8,475	Total of figures in columns 7 and 13
Northern Range	— 59	persons—Difference not explained.
Southern Range	—288	Do. do.
Total ...	—347	persons.

PART II—*concluded.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks. Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	12	3	1	...	...	5	3	...	...
6	4,065	452	1,934	238	6·27	263	1,178	...	...
.....	40	1	24	7	17·5	...	8	...	...
76	30,074	2,752	18,892	2,073	7·47	2,403	8,954	...	...
.....	28	9	15	...	...	4	...	...	...
82	34,219	3,217	15,866	2,318	7·33	2,675	10,148	...	...
11	338	29	127	29	9·44	71	82	...	...
18	471	45	213	32	12·90	48	113	...	...
23	6,730	467	3,935	318	5·19	706	1,304	...	...
52	7,559	541	4,275	399	5·84	825	1,499	...	...
.....	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
.....	23	...	22	1	4·34	...	...	...	...
36	3,228	272	1,657	86	3·07	398	815	...	...
21	677	83	360	43	6·89	134	117	...	...
153	9,394	1,055	4,140	541	6·12	738	2,920	...	...
.....	371	...	82	254	78·63	19	16	...	...
.....	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
5	1,151	227	288	473	44·53	170	13	...	...
.....	41	....	21	11	29	6	3	...	...
.....	335	5	157	103	46·81	47	23	...	...
1	390	33	238	57	15·70	27	35	...	...
231	15,618	1,675	6,889	1,572	11·00	1,540	3,942	...	...
372	69,138	1,242	6,358	52,677	78·94	4,507	4,354	...	...
372	69,138	1,242	6,358	52,677	78·94	4,507	4,354	...	...
765	130,400	6,736	34,478	59,326	48·21	9,872	19,988	...	1

—Part II, for the year 1930 and column 4 of this Statement:—
of Statement B—Part II for 1930.

M. P. LABOUCHARDIERE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Bombay Presidency proper, including Railways, for the year 1931.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,274	1,560	47·64	5,19,275	1,09,436	24·14
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	286	...	.....	27,804	...
(*c*) Other thefts	5,284	3,008	56·92	3,00,273	1,11,773	48·75
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	171	85	49·70	64,757	9,711	21·64
(*b*) Other Robbery	294	148	50·34	57,301	16,110	30·00
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	227	157	69·11	24,685	11,990	56·76
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	82	15	18·29	55,552	14,491	13·34
Total ...	9,332	5,259	56·35	10,21,843	3,00,815	38·68
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	7	1	14·28	379	4	1·05
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	43	20	46·51	5,047	2,152	42·63
Total ...	50	21	42·00	5,426	2,156	39·73

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 1,17,542	Rs. 63,856	54·32

(2) Rs. 18,135 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 36,923 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1931 in 394 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1931 is Rs. 1,09,468-2-0.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1931 in 1,769 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 3,77,588-15-11.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1931 in 1,013 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 79,479-9-8.

M. P. LABOUCHARDIERE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT .

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Inspectors.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6a
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	...	1	4	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	2	2
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	...	4	3
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	...	2	2
	5. Surat	...	1	...	...	2	3
	6. Thana	...	1	...	2	2	2
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	2	2
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	...	1	2	2
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	1	1	3	3
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	...	1	2	2
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	2	3	3
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	2	5
	Total ...	...	12	3	8	30	34
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	1	2	3	5
	14. Satara	...	1	...	1	2	3
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	...	2	3
	16. Belgaum	...	1	...	1	3	3
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	...	2	3
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	1	3	3
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	2	3
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	2	3
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	1	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	...	1	4	6
	Total ...	...	10	3	6	24	35

D.

Presidency proper (including Railways) for the year 1931.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
30	4	263	...	5	1,074	...	25	1,412
12	...	105	...	...	404	...	...	527
25	...	211	...	...	754	...	...	999
18	...	132	...	3	566	...	15	739
15	...	142	...	2	595	...	8	768
23	...	185	...	...	511	...	...	725
11	1	114	...	...	312	...	...	443
24	1	165	...	...	618	...	...	814
32	...	216	...	...	704	...	...	961
22	...	164	...	...	552	...	...	744
35	1	229	...	...	843	...	...	1,118
19	2	150	...	...	397	...	...	576
265	9	2,077	...	10	7,330	...	48	9,826
37	18	382	...	...	1,158	...	7	1,614
29	...	202	...	...	689	...	...	927
24	2	177	...	...	649	...	...	859
25	1	156	...	...	576	...	...	767
22	...	168	...	...	538	...	...	734
34	...	198	...	...	771	...	...	1,013
17	...	145	...	...	407	...	...	575
14	...	102	...	...	347	...	...	469
16	...	135	...	...	435	...	...	591
24	11	178	...	...	586	...	...	811
243	32	1,843	...	...	6,156	...	7	8,359

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,824
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,468
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,596
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	2,402
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,651
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,434
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	142
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,610
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,551
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	6,401
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,877
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,305·38
	Total ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 37,956 Area in Ry. miles 1,305·38
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,357
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,910
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,556
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,611
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,707
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,606
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,946
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,169
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	3,089
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,876
	Total ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 39,851 Area in Ry. miles 1,876

D—*continued.*

Population of District. 20	Urban Population of District. 21	Number of Police Stations. 22	Number of Outposts. 23	Proportion of Police. To area. 24	Proportion of Police. To population. 25	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated: i.e., Column 7 *minus* Column 19 of Statement A—Part I. 26	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force. 27
923,431	355,301	20	11	2·70	653	2,734	1·98
834,001	70,096	9	11	2·78	633	656	1·24
739,490	116,534	17	13	1·59	740	1,723	1·72
454,393	54,758	13	20	3·25	614	875	1·18
908,580	158,977	10	8	2·14	1,183	1,471	1·91
835,942	71,924	16	24	4·73	1,153	1,862	2·56
179,392	70,377	6	7	0·32	404	719	1·80
987,949	87,596	17	15	3·12	1,213	1,328	1·63
1,205,316	246,662	25	19	4·73	1,254	1,714	1·78
771,704	74,773	14	19	3·60	1,037	1,033	1·38
1,015,521	144,566	20	20	5·25	908	1,657	1·48
.....	.....	11	10	2·26	.....	862	1·49
8,355,718	1,461,564	187	177	Sq. miles 4·10 Railway miles 2·26	850	16,714	1·70
1,333,528	278,261	22	32	3·31	826	2,701	1·67
1,179,751	93,473	20	17	5·29	1,372	973	1·04
877,585	197,726	16	15	5·29	1,021	2,290	2·66
1,078,561	103,568	18	14	6·01	1,406	1,258	1·67
869,697	101,194	16	22	7·77	1,184	857	1·16
1,122,908	239,804	25	17	4·55	1,109	1,577	1·55
417,742	63,065	12	16	6·86	726	399	0·52
628,825	45,353	10	14	4·62	1,340	479	1·02
1,301,694	77,247	12	14	6·74	2,202	428	0·72
.....	.....	13	22	2·31	.....	1,561	1·02
8,810,291	1,199,691	164	183	Sq. miles 5·27 Railway miles 2·31	1,053	12,453	1·48

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prosecutors.	Number of Inspectors.
		2	3	4	5	6	6a
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	3	...	11
	27. Principal, Police Training School.	...	1	4	2	2	4
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	4	3	4	5	2	15
	Grand Total ...	*4	*25	*10	*19	56	84
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	2

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 58 officers serving in the Presidency proper; besides 1 in Aden, 1 in Mahi Kantha Agency, 22 on leave, deputation, etc., and 2 permanent vacancies Gazetted Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police, *viz.*, 112 for the

†There has been a net decrease of 30 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of and the text of the Report (Para. 32, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	49
2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	19
25	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	72
533	41	3,934	...	10	13,486	...	55	18,257
1	...	5	...	...	22	...	...	28
1	...	56	...	...	292	...	...	349
1	...	10	...	...	29	...	...	41
3	...	44	...	...	230	...	...	277
6	...	29	...	...	171	...	...	208
1	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	10
...	...	4	...	...	21	...	...	25
...	...	5	...	...	44	...	...	49
...	...	6	...	...	29	...	...	35
...	...	4	...	...	23	...	...	27
1	...	26	...	...	186	...	...	214
...	...	24	...	...	126	...	...	150
...	...	2	...	...	15	...	...	17
...	...	5	...	...	29	...	...	34
...	...	3	...	...	25	...	...	28
...	...	7	...	...	33	...	...	40
...	...	8	...	...	42	...	...	50
13	...	235	...	...	1,302	...	...	1,554

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

these, there are 18 officers serving in Sind, 5 in Bombay City, 5 in Western India States Agency, among Deputy Superintendents of Police which make up the total sanctioned strength of Bombay Presidency as a whole.

below the rank of Inspectors, and men over that of the last year. The decrease is explained in

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
		16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School .	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,00,04,009	11,243	‡1,00,15,252	Area in sq. miles 77,807 Area in Ry. miles 5,161·38
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...
	Broach	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	...	...	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...
	Kanara	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

‡ This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1931-32 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,74,949 Police entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

D—*concluded.*

Population of District. 20	Urban Population of District. 21	Number of Police Stations. 22	Number of Outposts. 23	Proportion of Police. To area. 24	Proportion of Police. To population. 25	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, Column 7 *minus* Column 10 of Statement A—Part I. 26	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force. 27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,166,009	2,661,255	351	360	In sq. miles 4·61 In Railway miles 2·29	940	29,167	1·59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of Scriptory Staff but is inclusive of Rs. 4,80,685 on account of the cost of Additional

M. P. LA BOUCHARDIERE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal
(including Railways)

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	43	1,367	38	1,346	93	785	37
	2. Broach	16	510	14	504	32	255	14
	3. Kaira	32	965	30	956	89	814	29
	4. Panch Mahals	22	716	19	697	81	346	20
	5. Surat	20	747	21	715	42	582	20
	6. Thana	26	696	23	686	62	297	24
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	13	426	16	422	23	93	10
	8. Ahmednager	29	783	25	781	42	447	27
	9. East Khandesh	38	920	34	910	70	478	35
	10. West Khandesh	25	716	22	703	65	434	24
	11. Nasik	42	1,072	38	1,056	54	454	36
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	28	547	22	517	...	156	27
	Total ...	338	9,465	302	9,293	653	5,141	303
Southern Range.	13. Poona	63	1,547	53	1,545	95	728	57
	14. Satara	34	891	29	878	62	375	35
	15. Sholapur	31	826	30	816	47	613	26
	16. Belgaum	33	732	28	724	51	907	30
	17. Bijapur	27	706	26	704	42	700	25
	18. Dharwar	40	969	29	963	62	414	37
	19. Kanara	22	552	19	552	32	643	20
	20. Kolaba	19	449	15	447	32	285	17
	21. Ratnagiri	20	570	14	565	32	331	19
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	45	764	39	761	...	181	42
	Total ...	334	8,006	282	7,955	455	5,177	308

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency proper for 1931.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	8	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	2	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
...	5	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	26	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	13	8	167	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	5

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	1	1,216	38	753	77	158	292
	2. Broach	...	121	14	380	35	88	91
	3. Kaira	...	588	30	416	53	102	219
	4. Panch Mahals	...	92	19	320	50	79	182
	5. Surat	...	563	21	360	96	103	181
	6. Thana	...	236	23	503	46	127	127
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	193	16	345	52	70	128
	8. Ahmednagar	...	320	25	706	36	92	125
	9. East Khandesh	...	294	34	752	30	30	236
	10. West Khandesh	...	342	22	593	16	107	77
	11. Nasik	2	391	38	886	33	171	120
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	247	22	437	42	123	136
	Total ...	3	4,603	302	6,451	566	1,250	1,914
Southern Range.	13. Poona	1	715	53	917	176	160	426
	14. Satara	...	512	29	677	44	146	134
	15. Sholapur	...	384	30	595	63	142	231
	16. Belgaum	...	380	28	553	24	55	142
	17. Bijapur	...	223	26	541	34	125	95
	18. Dharwar	...	293	29	751	21	76	272
	19. Kanara	...	245	19	405	5	51	95
	20. Kolaba	...	118	15	272	24	60	65
	21. Ratnagiri	...	331	14	469	29	87	72
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	1	311	39	739	59	196	199
	Total ...	2	3,512	232	5,919	479	1,098	1,731

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			Number of vacancies.
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
114	425	36	21	...	14	...	11	45·17	·12	·79	26
47	134	20	11	3	7	1	...	68·18	·23	...	8
92	301	27	8	2	7	...	6	29·45	·09	·60	11
158	85	1	6	1	4	...	5	76·35	1·53	·69	22
104	89	57	17	1	18	5	8	63·99	1·06	1·08	31
41	207	22	6	1	6	...	3	109·33	·30	·42	13
110	67	9	4	3	16	3	5	16·48	1·84	1·14	4
44	319	20	1	...	3	...	4	26·98	·70	·49	6
189	289	25	1	4	9	...	7	37·93	·76	·74	14
72	256	23	3	2	4	...	5	30·72	3·61	·68	17
184	319	22	5	5	4	...	3	55·49	·15	·27	20
38	32	11	15	1	9	...	5	69·43	·19	·92	36
1,193	2,523	271	98	23	101	9	62			·64	208
248	147	60	26	2	77	...	9	·13	·03	·56	12
179	180	34	2	...	3	...	6	10·35	·02	·66	18
117	86	26	13	5	12	1	4	149·35	·41	·47	11
165	185	9	3	3	2	...	7	68·23	·18	·93	13
159	175	15	3	2	6	...	8	41·73	·57	1·09	3
215	185	11	1	...	...	1	10	104·69	·28	1·00	17
112	144	7	1	...	...	...	7	313·78	·86	1·22	3
41	155	10	3	...	3	...	2	149·25	·41	·43	6
59	212	20	4	1	1	...	3	129·56	·35	·51	11
57	75	19	18	...	9	...	6	99·01	·27	·75	9
1,352	1,544	211	74	13	113	2	62			·75	103

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	34	10	34	8	...	...	34
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	8	4	8	4	2	147	18
	Total ...	42	14	42	12	2	147	52
	Grand Total ...	714	17,485	625	17,250	1,110*	10,465*	663*
	Dangs ...	1	27	1	26	...	27	2

* Twenty-seven muskets and 2 revolvers with the Police in the Dangs and 50 rifles, 338 columns 7, 8 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown in the

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	16	385	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

muskets and 8 revolvers in the Mahi Kantha Agency, when added to the grand total in Armament Return for the Presidency Proper.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	44	34	8	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	8	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	44	42	12	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	5	8,159	626	12,382	1,045	2,348	3,645
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

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on 01 February, 2020

E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Number of vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2,545	4,067	483	172	36	214	11	124	...	...	69	313
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

M. P. LABOUCHARDIERE,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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